The Bombay Gazette.

No. 4,697. NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY: TUESDAY, JANUARY 26, 1864. Annual Subscription in advance...RUPEES FIFTY-TWO.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

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Contract Rates may be learned on application at the Office, 39, Medow Street, Fort.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

Thecharge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

MUIR—January 24th, on board the ship *Falkland*, the wife of Captain James Muir, of a son.

MADRAS.

BIRTH.

LOWE—At Neyoor, South Travancore, on the 10th January, Mrs. Lowe, wife of the Revd. John Lowe, M.R.C.S., Edinburgh Medical Missionary, L.M.S., of a daughter.

DEATH.

THOMSON—At Mysore, on the 16th January, the infant daughter of Captain H. G. Thomson, Mysore Commission.

SHIPPING.

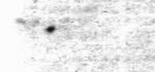
FOR LIVERPOOL.

(To sail about first Week in February.)

THE celebrated White Star Line of Packet ship RED JACKET, GEO. J. HARLEY, R. N. R. Commander, has magnificent Saloon accommodation, with a Piano, Library and a Stewardess.

For passage apply to Captain HARLEY on board, or to LAWRENCE & Co.

FOR NEW YORK DIRECT.



THE fine A 1 Clipper Ship "T. E. LEMOS," Captain RAINEY, will have immediate dispatch. Apply to MACINDOE, ROGERS & Co.

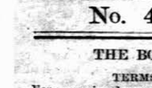
BOMBAY SHIPPING COMPANY (LIMITED.)

THE new iron Clipper ship "STALWART," 1220 tons, A. 1. for 20 years, W. CRAWFORD, Commander, will sail for Liverpool about 1st February. This ship has excellent accommodation for first class passengers. For particulars apply to

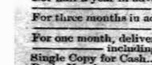
RITCHIE STEUART & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 7th January 1864.

FOR CHARTER TO RANGOON FOR A CARGO OF TIMBER.

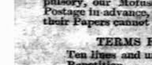


THE fine good Ship WILLIAM STEVENSON, R. J. ROSSEW, Commander. For particulars apply to BHOOJEEBHOY MOOSAJEE & Co. near the Market, outside the Fort.



FOR SALE.—The Clipper Ship 3/3 in veritas "LANCASTRIAN," lately sailed for Liverpool. For particulars apply to LYON, BROTHERS & Co.

STEAM COMMUNICATION TO SUEZ.



THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Steam-ship "JEDDO," 1,632 Tons and (450 H. P.,) Captain J. G. GRIBBLE, will be despatched for Aden and Suez on FRIDAY, the 29th instant, at 10 A.M., carrying Mails and Passengers for England.

Last Shipping day, Tuesday the 26th instant, after which no Cargo will be received on board.

THOMAS BLACK, Superintendent.

P. and O. S. N. Co's Office,
Bombay, 18th January 1864.

N.B.—Parcels will not be received in this Office under any circumstances after 2 P.M. on the 26th instant.

Shippers of Cargo on the Company's Blank Bills of Lading are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of these Bills of Lading, with reference to the transhipment and forwarding of Cargo, with a view to the adequateness of their Insurance Policies in respect of the same.

STEAM COMMUNICATION TO POINT DE GALLE PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Steam-ship ORISSA, (1,046 Tons and 300 H. P.) Captain A. PARISH, will be despatched for the above ports on the 29th instant, at 9 A.M., from Mazagon, taking also cargo, and Passengers for Madras and Calcutta.

Last Shipping day, Tuesday, the 26th instant. No brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium not in the on the 26th instant.

THOMAS BLACK, Superintendent.

P. and O. S. N. Company's Office.
Bombay, 18th January 1864.

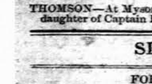
N. B.—It is necessary that Bills of Lading and Receipts should be in Office by noon of 27th instant.

Shippers of Cargo on the Company's Blank Bills of Lading are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of those Bills of Lading, with reference to the transhipment and forwarding of Cargo, with a view to the adequateness of their Insurance Policies in respect of the same.

STEAM FROM BOMBAY TO COCHIN ON THE 8TH AND 20TH FEBRUARY, AND 5TH AND 9TH MARCH.

STEAM FROM COCHIN TO BOMBAY ON THE 13TH AND 27TH FEBRUARY, AND 10TH AND 27TH MARCH.

(Calling at Ratnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Karwar, Compta, Mangalore, Cannanore, and Calicut.)



THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will dispatch their Screw Steamer JOHNSTON CASTLE, at 6 P.M. on the 8th February, and the Screw Steamer MAHARAJ, at 6 P.M. on the 20th February, leaving Cochin respectively on the 13th and 27th February.

For Passage rates of Freight apply to the undersigned.

FULCHER, COOPER & Co.

No. 7, Rampart Row, 22nd January 1864.

STEAM FROM BOMBAY TO SURAT EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY.

STEAM FROM SURAT TO BOMBAY EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY.

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will dispatch a Steamer from Bombay for Surat every TUESDAY and FRIDAY, and from Surat to Bombay every TUESDAY and FRIDAY, until further notice.

TUESDAY next, the 26th idem, the JOHNSTON CASTLE will leave Bombay at 6 P.M., and FRIDAY, next 29th instant the TELEGRAPH at 6 P.M.,

For information regarding rates of Passage, Freight, &c. apply to the undersigned.

FULCHER, COOPER & Co.

No. 7, Rampart Row, 23rd January 1864.

OVERLAND ROUTE *via* TRIESTE.

(In direct communication with the P. and O. Co's Steamers to Suez.)

THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S MAIL STEAMERS leave Alexandria direct for Trieste weekly, immediately on the arrival of the Bombay and Calcutta Mails and Passengers from Suez. The distance between Alexandria and Trieste is 200 miles shorter than that between Alexandria and Marseilles and is much more agreeable, it being a coasting trip full of variety of beautiful scenery from the Island of Candia to the port of Trieste. The passage occupies only 4½ to 5 days and the Company employ on this line the finest Screw Steamers, built expressly for this service, and with special reference to the accommodation and comfort of Passengers, with an experienced Surgeon on board each vessel. At Trieste the traveller to England has an extensive choice of picturesques and interesting routs, occupying from 3 days 6 hour to 5 days to London at an expense varying from £7 to £13.

The railway between Trieste, Calais and Ostend, is complete throughout.

The Custom-house and Pass-port systems have been considerably modified and need not cause any apprehension of being vexatious or troublesome.

Passengers by the P. and O. Company's Steamers to Suez can have their baggage forwarded by that Company's Steamers to Southampton at a charge of 10s. per cwt., to which the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Suez will attend.

The undersigned Agents are prepared to grant passage tickets for the Steamers plying between Alexandria and Trieste and for the railway between Suez and Alexandria.

Rates of passage-money, including a *liberal* table and steward's fees from Alexandria to Trieste, *first-class* £15; *second-class* £10; *children* under 10 years at *half fare*; under 2 years *free*. *Reduced fares* for PARTIES, consisting of no less than three members travelling together; *first-class* £12 7/3 per head; *second-class* £8.5 per head. Railway tickets from Suez to Alexandria with all the privileges of Passengers by the P. and O. Co., *first-class* £7, *second-class* £3 10s.; *children* over 3 and under 10 years at *half fare*.

For further particulars, apply to

A. H. HUSCHKE & Co.,
Agents for the Austrian Lloyd.

Bombay, 27, Medow Street.

NOTICE.

Travellers by the Overland route *via* Trieste can have their Pass Ports *viseé* for Austria and Prussia by the undersigned.

A. C. GUMPERT,
Consul for Austria and Prussia.

Bombay, 27, Medow Street.

STEAM TO KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship COMORIN, 560 tons, (100 H. P.,) Captain MORRISON, will be despatched to Kurrachee with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, twelve hours after the arrival of the Overland Mail.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO MALABAR COAST, COLOMBO AND MADRAS.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship EUPHRATES, 750 Tons, 150 H. P., Captain DAY, will be despatched to the Malabar Coast on FRIDAY, the 29th instant, at 4 P. M., with cargo and passengers, calling at Vingorla, Goa, Sudasheoghur, Mangalore, Cannanore, Calicut, Cochin and Colombo.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

N.B.—Goods and passengers can be conveyed to Madras via Beypore by this opportunity.

FOR SURAT.

THE well-known and fast sailing Steamer SIR J. R. CARNAC, T. VANWILLEN, Commander, will leave for the above Port, on SATURDAY, the 30th instant, precisely at 10 A.M.

It is requested that Passengers will not go on board without a shipping order from the office.

For Freight or Passage, apply at the Office, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

STEAM TO SURAT.

THE new and fast sailing Screw Steamer TAPTEE, THOS. ELLIS, Commander, (recently arrived from England,) has very superior accommodation for First Class Passengers, and will be despatched for the above Port, on FRIDAY, the 29th instant.

For Freight of Goods, Specie, and Passengers, apply to the Manager, opposite to Kavakhana's Lane, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship *Anonyme*, arrived from Liverpool, are hereby requested to send off Boats for their cargo, without delay, failing which the same will be landed at their expense and risk. Captain BRUCE will not be responsible for the condition of any packages after it quits the Ship's deck.

REMINGTON & Co.,
Agent, for Captain and Owners.

Bombay, 13th January 1864.

THE Consignees of Cargo per Barque *Anna Holzberg*, from Mauritius, are requested to send off Boats for their Goods as they come to the Ship's side, otherwise they will be landed at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain C. W. LIEGUIRE will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after the same leave the Ship's deck. Order accompanied by Bills of Lading must be sent to us for counter signature.

DADABHOY RUTTONJEE & Co.,
Agents for the Captain.

Bombay, 14th January 1864.

CONSIGNEES WANTED.—The Consignees of the following packages per *Walmer Castle*, Captain ORMSBY, from London, are requested to apply for delivery orders without delay. The goods will be delivered on payment of freight and charges.

R M C	9502	1 Case.
T T	18	1 ,,
F D		1 ,,
M F	1/12	12 ,,
S C & Co.	...	7 ,,
S F	1/8	8 ,,
T H	9/12	4 ,,

WALLACE & Co.,
Agents for Captain C. Ormsby.

Bombay, 22nd January 1864.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—The Interest and Responsibility of Mr. SIMON DAVID in our Firm ceased from the 11th instant. DAVID SASSOON & Co.

Forbes Street, 31st December 1863.

BASSETT & Co. having disposed of their business have and do hereby authorize, MR. WILLIAM WALKER, G. I. P. R., to collect all their outstanding debts.—Bombay, 31st December 1863.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LONDON AND CHINA.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.—The Deed of Accession to the Company's Deed of settlement is now lying at the Bank for signature and the holders of new Shares are requested to Call and Sign the same at their earliest convenience.

H. J. MARSDEN, Acting Agent.

EUROPEAN PENSIONERS' AND WIDOWS' HOME, TARDEO.—Supported by Voluntary Contributions.—Donations to the above Institution of Clothes, and Books (suitable for the Pensioners' Library), will be thankfully received and duly acknowledged by the Secretary.

Major J. T. ANNESLEY, Treasurer, Captain TURNER, Secretary.

In One Vol., 194 *pp. large* 8vo.

TOM CRINGLE'S LETTERS.

ONLY A LIMITED NUMBER PRINTED.

Price Rs. 2 for cash only. Apply to the Manager of this journal.

NOTICE.—We hereby give notice to the Public in general, that the firm hitherto carried on under the name of DADABHOY RUSTOMJEE & Co., at Poona, has ceased from the 31st ultimo, and requested that all outstanding claims for, or against the said firm, be paid to NOWROJEE BYRAMJEE, at Poona, and to RUSTOMJEE DADABHOY & Co., at Bombay, within two months from this date. In default legal proceedings will be instituted for all unsettled claims.

RUSTOMJEE BYRAMJEE
DADABHOY DORABJEE.
NOWROJEE BYRAMJEE.

Bombay, 13th January 1864.

BROKERS' LOAN DISCOUNT AND BANKING COMPANY (LIMITED.)

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.—By order of the Board of Directors, it is hereby notified that such Shareholders as have not paid the 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 5th Calls, or any of them, are requested to pay the same with interest thereon at 9 per cent per annum till the 31st instant, in default of which the Shares will be forfeited after that date.

ARDASEER BOMANJEE, Manager.

Bombay, 22nd January 1864.

NOTICE.—With reference to previous advertisements, notice is hereby given, that a Sale by Public Auction of the Right of Occupancy of a portion of the Land belonging to Government in the vicinity of the Railway Station, at Ahmedabad, will positively take place at the Collector's Office, at 11 o'clock noon, of the 2nd day of February next.

2nd. A plan of the Ground is on view at the Collector's Office, where the conditions of sale and any further particulars may be learnt.

J. E. OLIPHANT, Collector.

Ahmedabad, 19th January 1864.

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY COMPANY.—NOTICE.—STEAM COAL.—The Managing Agent of the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company will receive Tenders up to 31st January, for the supply of, from 1,000 to 2,000 Tons of Screened Steam Coal.

Tenders to be accompanied by Copies of Certificates and a Statement as to whether the Tender proposes to give delivery in Bombay or on shore, and where.

The Company do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

G. B. LANE, Managing Agent.

Office's, Bombay, 14th January 1864.

BANK OF BOMBAY.—AT A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE PROPRIETORS OF THE BANK, held under Section XL. of Act X. of 1863, on MONDAY, the 21st September, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

PRESENT.—George Foggo, Esq.; Cowasjee Jehanghier, Esq.; George Henry Harvey, Esq.; Limjee Manockjee, Esq.; Hon'ble Michael H. Scott; Major Haggard; Cursetjee Pallonjee Powalla, Esq.; F. F. Liddercalle, Esq.; Gavin Steel, Esq.; Cursetjee Hormusjee Chinoy, Esq.; and Jehangeer Hormusjee Chinoy, Esq.

It was proposed by Cowasjee Jehanghier, Esq., seconded by the Hon'ble Michael H. Scott, and carried unanimously, —"That George Foggo, Esq., do take the Chair."

The Secretary having read the Notice as published in the *Government Gazette* and newspapers, calling the meeting, also the Section of the Bank Charter, under which it was convened.

It was proposed by Cowasjee Jehanghier, Esq., seconded by Limjee Manockjee, Esq., and carried unanimously,—"That the Capital of the Bank be increased by the issue of Five thousand two hundred and twenty-five new Shares of Rupees One thousand each.

The Chairman then informed the Meeting that in accordance with the powers vested in the Directors by Section V. of Act X. of 1863, they have determined to raise the new Capital by issuing new shares in the following manner:

That the new shares be offered to the Proprietors at par, and that each Proprietor be entitled to take up one new share for every old share he holds at the close of business on the 31st December 1863, and that the Transfer Books be closed from that date, until the 14th January 1864 inclusive.

That any Proprietors failing to pay for the new shares on or before the 14th January 1864, shall be charged interest thereon at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum, from the 14th January 1864 until the 14th February 1864, and that their shares not so paid up on 14th February 1864, shall be considered forfeited and disposed of at the discretion of the Directors.

That the holders of the new shares shall be entitled to dividend from 1st January 1864. It was then proposed by F. F. Liddercalle, Esq., seconded by Major Haggard, and carried unanimously,—"That the course of action determined on by the Directors be approved by this meeting."

Purposed by Cursetjee Pallonjee Powalla, Esq., seconded by Cursetjee Hormusjee Chinoy, Esq.—"That a Copy of these Proceedings, be sent to each Shareholder, and that they be also advertized."

Proposed by Cowasjee Jehanghier, Esq., and second by Limjee Manockjee, Esq.—"That the thanks of the meeting be offered to the Chairman for his conduct in the Chair."

The meeting then dissolved.

By order of the Board of Directors,
JAMES BLAIR, Secretary and Treasurer.

NOTICES.

TENDER FOR COAL.—Notice is hereby given, that the Mint Master is prepared to receive Tenders for the supply of one thousand (1000) Tons of good Steam Coal.

The sample of the Coal tendered should accompany it.

The rate tendered at should include all charges of delivery, including weighment and storage at the Mint.

It is to be understood that the party whose Tender may be accepted will be paid the amount of his Bill after audit of such Bill by the Civil Pay Master.

J. A. BALLARD, Lieut. Col., Mint Master.

Bombay Mint, 21st January 1864.

THE ORIENTAL SHIP OWNING ASSOCIATION (LIMITED.)

ધી ઓરીએનલ શીપ્ઓનીંગ એશોશીએશન (લીમીટેડ.)

ધી ઓરિયંટલ શિપ્ઓનીંગ આસોશીએશન લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE.—With reference to the Advertisement, dated the 19th October last, Notice is hereby given to those Shareholders of the Association who have not paid the Second Call, due on the 20th instant, that interest at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum instead of 9 per cent. will be charged on all Calls not paid into the Central Bank of Western India by the 1st of December next, and the Shares will be liable to forfeiture at any time thereafter. By order of the Board of Directors.

S. P. FRAMJEE;
Secretary and Treasurer.

Association's Office, 31, Meadow Street, Bombay, 24th November 1863.

NOTICE is hereby given to those Shareholders who have not paid the Second Call of Rs. 250 per Share in the above Company, that if such Call, together with Interest thereon from the 20th November last (the date on which it became due), be not paid at the Central Bank of Western India in Bombay, on or before the 31st January, instant, their Shares will be liable to be forfeited.

By order of the Board of Directors,

S. P. FRAMJEE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

31, Meadow Street, Bombay, 12th January 1864.

TEAK TIMBER.

TENDERS are invited for supplying the Commissariat Department at Colombo, with about 700 tons (of 50 cubic feet nett) of first class Teak Timber, of the following description, and on the Conditions named below.

In Squared Logs or Baulks, clean and free from Sap.

100—Tons, or about 100 squared logs, 40 to 50 feet long, 16 × 16, 15 × 14, 14 × 13. 14 × 12. 13 × 12, and upwards.

200—Do. or about 300 logs 30 to 39 feet long, 16 × 15, 15 × 15, 15 × 14, 15 × 13, 14 × 14, 12 × 12, 12 x11, and upwards.

400—Do. or about 800 logs, 20 to 30 feet long. 15 × 14, 14 × 13, 14 × 12, 12 × 12, 12 × 10, and upwards.

The Timber is to be delivered duty paid, and free from all expense to Government beyond the contract price, within the Commissariat Timber yard on the Galle Buck.

The delivery should commence by March next. The tenderers are to state in their tenders when they will commence and when complete the delivery.

The approximate sizes given above, are understood to be merely approximate, reserving for defects. Short lengths of Timber, and Plank of any kind, will not be received.

The Timber is to be measured and paid for by girth measurement, excluding defects, and by the Scales of Hoppus's Measuring Book, nothing under a quarter of an inch being included; allowance to be made in length for split or defective ends, and for the girth for sap. Queen's Calliper or freight measurement is not admitted.

As Timber only of the best quality is required, it is clearly to be understood, that not under any reduction of measurement, however large, will inferior Timber be received.

Worm-eaten, sappy, or crooked logs will be at once rejected, and all rejected Timber is to be removed from Government ground by the Contractor without any loss of time.

Measurement is to be made in the Timber yard in the presence of such person as may be deputed by the Conservator to superintend and agree upon the measurement, which is to take place as soon as circumstances will allow, no avoidable delay taking place.

Payment will be made for each delivery as soon as possible, not exceeding 15 days from the completion of the measurement.

Tenders for the above stated Teak or a portion thereof will not be accepted unless the price per ton of 50 cubic feet in sterling under the above conditions, will be received by the Colonial Secretary, marked "Tender for Teak," until 5 o'clock the 5th March 1864.

Penalty Bonds will have to be entered into. Any information required may be obtained from the Deputy Commissary General.

Deputy Comy. Genl.'s Office, W. J. GORMAN.
Colombo, 3rd December, 1863. Actg. D. C.G.

FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co.,
Agents for Her Majesty's Ceylon Govt.

EVENINGS AT HOME!
GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

ON TUESDAY, 26TH JANUARY 1864.
MR. J. R. BLACK

has the honor to intimate that his entertainment of National Melodies

ON TUESDAY NEXT,
will be that entitled
MUSINGS—MUSICAL AND AMUSING.

PROGRAMME:

PART I.

Scotch Song	The lass o' Gowrie.
Irish Humorous Song	How to ask and have.
English Sea Song	The brave old Temeraire.
English Humorous Patriotic Song	Old and new walls.
German Lied	Der Wanderer, (Schubert.)
Scotch Humorous Ballad	I've'd and married and a'.
Scotch Song	Jessie, the flower o' Dumblane.
Irish Humorous Ballad	Barney O'Hea.

PART II.

Scotch Song	'Twas within a mile of Edinburgh town.
Irish Song	The Exile of Erin.
Irish Humorous Song	I'll myself at all.
Operatic Song	Piff, Paff—from "Les Huguenots."
English Ballad	O Weep not Mother. (Prize Ballad by "Hobbs" which gained the Silver Cup given by the Melodists Club.)
Irish Ballad	Mother, he's goin' away.
Street Ballad	My Johnnie was a Shoemaker (by request.)

Pianoforte—MR. I. C. PHILLIPS.

Doors open at half-past 8 o'clock. Commence at 9.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Boxes	Rs. 5	Gallery	Rs. 2
Stalls	,, 3	Pit	,, 1

Tickets obtainable at the Offices of *Times of India* and *Bombay Gazette*, and of Messrs. HERBERT & Co.

HUNTLEY LODGE.—BOMBAY YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTION.—MRS. FRASER'S INSTITUTION, hitherto located in the Fort, was opened at Huntley Lodge, Byculla, on the 25th March 1861. MRS. FRASER'S method and course of study are designed to *develop* and *discipline*, rather than to fill the mind; to illustrate the art, and to exhibit the sources of self-education; and to afford the opportunity of continuing, resuming or resuming special branches in rudimental or accomplished scholarship. The great business of the instructors in the Institution is to let nothing pass through the mind of the child or young lady without her reflecting upon it, or without drawing out her mind by questions or preparatory remarks, to *think* and *reason* on the facts she is treasuring up. The neglect of the minds of young ladies in particular, through their whole progress, indeed melancholy and astonishing. Programme containing a rational of the course of study, the names of referees, terms, &c., may be had on application at the Institution, or to R. T. CROSSLEY, Esquire, Agent for Messrs Smith, Elder & Co., Bombay.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO BE LET IN 5, FORBES STREET.—A spacious OFFICE, size 48 feet 6 inches by 24 feet 6 inches. Apply to ALBERT VINAY, on the Premises.

TO LET.—A very large Dry Godown in Small Colaba, opposite to Messrs. Remington & Co., Cotton Press. Apply to

MANECKJEE NOWROJEE, Cabinet Maker.

Meadow Street, Fort.

TO LET.—*(From the 1st January to 31st May* 1864.) "EWARTS LODGE," newly-built, on the Louisa Point, Matheran Hill.

(From the 1st February to 31st May 1864.)

"MALDONGA HOUSE," Matheran Hill.

Immediately.—Two GODOWNS, in Mody Street. Apply to MUNCHERJEE JAMSETJEE and SONS, No. 9, Church Gate Street.

TO LET.—SPACIOUS APARTMENTS AND ROOMS, suited for Merchants' and Lawyers' Offices in the Building lately known as the Royal Hotel, No. 2, Tamarind Lane, Fort, and now partly occupied by the East Indian Trading and Banking Company, (Limited.) Apply on the premises to BHICOO BABAJEE & Co.

25th October, 1863.

TO LET.—From the 1st January 1864.—SPACIOUS APARTMENTS, admirably adapted for Offices, and beautifully situated in Church Street, Fort. The third floor of the house in Church Street, lately vacated by the Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Parsee Institution. The front Rooms are 54 by 24 feet, on the top of the house is a spacious Terrace, with a magnificent view.

For terms apply to HUNT, MONNET & Co., on the Premises.

Bombay, 21st December 1863.

J. ELLWOOD AND SONS, LONDON.—For really good, latest fashioned, largely assorted, and moderately priced HATS, please call at

ESPERANCE & HANNAH.

LADIES, GENTLEMEN, AND CHILDREN'S BOOTS and SHOES.—Large and varied assortment just received Overland.

ESPERANCE & HANNAH.

NOTICE.—PONDICHERRY CIGARS, No 2, or "Rajah's," the above have just been landed. Apply to

ESPERANCE & HANNAH.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

FOR SALE ex *St. Hilda*, 50 Cases Charles Lacoste's Old Champagne Cognac, at Rs. 14 per Dozen.

PASSMORE & Co.

Bombay, 25th January 1864.

FOR SALE.—A small quantity of superior rich and dry LISBON, at Rs. 14 per dozen. Apply at the Godowns of LEGGATT & Co.

Rampart Row, 23rd December 1863.

JULES MUMM & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE.—For Sale, at the godowns of the undersigned, JULES MUMM & Co.'s first quality sparkling dry CHAMPAGNE, in Quarts and Pints. JACKSON ACKROYD & Co.,

1st October 1863. 3, Oak Lane.

ALLSOPPS' BEER, in Wood, October Brew, expected early in March.

Orders registered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, 39, Medow Street, Fort. CARDWELL, PARSONS & Co.

ALLSOPP'S INDIA PALE ALE in excellent condition, bottled by P. FRIEND & Co., in Quarts and Pints, at Rs. 5 and Rs. 3 per dozen respectively. Apply to CARDWELL, PARSONS & Co.

Rampart Row, 1st October 1863.

N. B.—Messrs. F. FRIEND & Co., having suffered severely from the forgery of their Labels, have adopted a new Trade Mark, which is also impressed on the capsule, and particular attention is called to it.

J. & C. WHITE & Co.'s WINES, as follows;—

Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port pints, in 4 dozen Cases.
THOMAS HINE & Co.'s BRANDY in
2 Dozen Cases Vintage 1854 Rs. 32.
2 Do. do. do. 1858 ,, 26.
2 Do. do. do. 1860 ,, 23.

Apply to GEORGE S. KING & Co.

FOR SALE.—Messrs. Nathaniel Johnston & Sons Superior CLARETS, as the undermentioned greatly reduced prices, to close an account:—

No. 2, a rich Dinner Claret, in Quarts	Rs.	21	0	per dozen.
Ditto in Pints	,,	11	8	,, ,,
,, 3, full flavored Do., in Quarts	,,	16	8	,, ,,
Ditto in Pints	,,	9	0	,, ,,
,, 4, a light Breakfast Do. in Quarts	,,	12	8	,, ,,

Apply to LEGGATT & Co., Rampart Row.

FOR SALE.—At the Godowns of the undersigned:—

H. De Fontaing's very old fine Cognac, 1851.

Personneau, Gilbert, Vincent & Co.'s Champagne Cognac, (united growers of the vineyards of France.)

L. O. Gerard & Co.'s Vieux Cognac.

Champagne 1868 Vins.

Whitbread & Co.'s Extra Stout in Quarts.

A. Grinness and Son's Extra Stout, in Quarts, (bottled by Symington and Miller.)

Symington and Miller's Port and Sherry, in one Dozen Cases.

Devonshire Champagne Cider Company's Cider, (Vintage 1858), in one and three Dozen Cases,—Quarts.

And five do. do. Pints.

STEVENS BROTHERS & Co.

TOD HEATLEY & Co., of London—WINES, &c., for sale, at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

CHAMPAGNE, superior Sparkling Brand, Tod Heatley & Co.	Rs.	35	per doz.
Do. do. do. Brand, a Crown		28	,,
MOSELLE, superior Sparkling, extra st quality Brand R. Tod and James	,,	35	,,
Do. do. Sparkling Do. brand, a Crown	,,	28	,,
SHERRY, very dry, White Seal	,,	25	,,
Do. superior OLD AMONTILADO, Black Seal	,,	28	,,
BRANDY, fine Old Pale	,,	32	,,
Do. do. Brown	,,	32	,,

January, 1st 1864. COUPLAND & Co.

FOR SALE.—The Undersigned has just received the following SELECT WINES, &c., from the well-known hoses of ACTON & WORTHINGTON of Dublin:—

Sparkling HOCK, superior	Rs.	40	per doz.
Do. MOSELLE, do.	,,	36	
SHERRY, Superior Pale dry	,,	30	
Do. Excellent Golden	,,	26	
Do. Excellent Pale	,,	30	
PORT, Old, very superior	,,	30	
GUINESS' STOUT, in cases of four Dozen Quarts	,,	8	

FROM BORDEAUX DIRECT.

MADEIRA, a Select Wine	Rs.	28	
RED HERMITAGE, Burgundy	,,	32	
St. GEORGE	,,	22	
CLARET, good Dinner Wine	,,	24	
Do. do. Breakfast do.	,,	30	
Do. do. do.	,,	18	
Do. do. St. ESTEPHE (Bombay bottled)	,,	15	
OLD COGNAC, superior	,,	25	

☞ Orders for the above promptly executed. Apply to

Forbes Street, 9th July 1863. ALBERT VINAY.

TOD-HEATLY & Co.
(LATE R. TODD, AND JAMES ADELPHI, LONDON.)

MESSRS. CARDWELL PARSONS & Co., Agents for the above well-known firm, have on sale at their Godowns the following WINES, &c. :—

Champagne, Brand Tod-Heatly & Co.	Rs.	40	0
Do. ,, a Crown	,,	30	0
Do. ,, Tod-Heatly & Co. Pints	,,	40	0
Moselle, Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co.	,,	36	0
Moselle, Sup. Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co.	,,	36	0
Do. Fine ,, Brand a Crown	,,	30	0
Hock, Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co.	,,	36	0
Sherry Pale, Rich Seal	,,	20	0
Do. Do. Yellow Seal	,,	26	0
Do. Golden, Do.	,,	26	0
Do. Dry and Light Pale White Seal	,,	26	0
Do. Amontillado, Black Seal	,,	30	0
Claret Light Capsule,	,,	23	0
Do. Yellow Seal	,,	20	0
Do. Red, Do. Pints	,,	17	0
Do. Do. Do. Quarts	,,	32	0
Port, Black Seal	,,	26	0
Brandy, Vieux Cognac	,,	34	0
Do. Brand a Crown	,,	24	0
Old Tom, Red Seal	,,	18	0
Dry Gin, Black Seal	,,	18	0

N. B.—TOD-HEATLY & Co. are prepared to execute direct orders as usual.

Rampart Row, 20th May 1863.

FOR SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned:

CHAMPAGNE.

Fleur de Sillery, Ernest Irroy & Co. at	Rs.	36	per doz. quarts
Do. Joseph Perrier Fils & Co.	,,	32	do. do.
Sillery Mousseux superior do.	,,	32	do. do.
Do. do. Adolphe Collin	,,	32	do. do.
Do. do. do.	,,	17	do. pints.
Bouzy Mousseux do.	,,	34	do. quarts.
Do. do. do.	,,	18	do. pints.
Champagne extra good quality, Benjamin & Eugene Perrier	,,	34	do. quarts.
Do. do.	,,	18	do. pints.
Cliquot	,,	36	do. quarts.

MOSELLE AND RHENISH WINES.

Blume de Moselle, C. A. Kupferberg at	Rs.	40	per doz. quarts.
Sparkling Moselle 1st quality	,,	18	do. pints.
Sparkling Hock 1st quality	,,	35	do. do.
Do. do.	,,	18	do. pints.
Hockheimer 1377	,,	25	do. do.

CLARET.

St. Julien 1856. Monthenil Franc fils aine at	Rs.	35	do. do.
Do. 1858 do.	,,	30	do. do.
Chateau Margaux 1856 do.	,,	35	do. do.
Do. 1858 do.	,,	30	do. do.
Fine Claret 1858 Aug. Miller & Co.	,,	16	do. do.
Chateau Milhor Hermozant	,,	16	do. do.
Do. Leoville do.	,,	22	do. do.
Do. Lafitte do.	,,	35	do. do.

VOLKART BROTHERS.

WINE, SPIRIT, AND BEER PRICE LIST.

SHERIES—

Black Seal	Rs.	36	per dozen
Red	,,	30	
Brown do. } Good Dinner Wines White do. }	,,	24	
Brown do. } Yellow do. }	,,	22	
MADEIRA, very old	,,	42	

PORT—

Black Seal—Matured Fruity. Quarts	,,	30	
Do. Pints	,,	15	
Red Seal Quarts	,,	24	
Do. Pints	,,	43	

CLARET—

Chateaux Margeaux	,,	34	
Do. Leoville	,,	28	
St. Julien	,,	22	
Medoc	,,	16	
Do. Pints	,,	9	

CHAMPAGNE—

Superior quality, Grisler's Pints	,,	45	
Do. Do. Pints	,,	24	

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MR. WALTER McCLELLAND has this day joined me as a Partner. The business will henceforth be conducted under the name of SCOTT AND MCCLELLAND.
JAMES G. T. SCOTT,
28th December 1863. Civil Engineer.

CONSIGNEES wanted for D 2 parts of Flue and D 2 Iron Rings, ex *City of Agra*, Captain BLENKIN, from Liverpool. The above are not applied for this day, will be landed at the Carnac Bunder.
COUPLAND & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 29th January 1864.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.—TUTICORIN. An Agency of this Bank has been this day established at Tuticorin for the transaction of Exchange and Deposit Business.
By the order of the Board of Directors,
JOHN PARSONS, Agent.
Tuticorin, 1st January 1864.

BOMBAY COAST AND RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE.—An Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of this Company will be held at the Office of the undersigned, on MONDAY the 1st February 1864, at 4 P.M., to receive the Directors' Report, and to declare a Dividend for the three months ending 31st December 1863.
FULCHER, COOPER & Co., Managers.
Bombay, 25th January 1864.

Will be published in February.

"THE LATE FORTIFICATIONS OF BOMBAY," in a series of twenty-six views from Collodion Negatives, 10 by 8. Price, mounted, to Subscribers, in neatly bound Portfolios 14 by 11, 70 Rupees; to Subscribers unmounted, 55 Rupees. A Lithographed Map of the Fortifications will accompany each set: Specimen Portfolios may be seen or had on application to Mr. HINTON, Parell Road, Byculla.

Mr. Hinton's other series of views, already favourably known to the Public, may likewise be had on inspection.—Specimen Portfolios containing the following series viz.: The Ruins of Beejapore, Mahabuleshwar, Poona, Sattara, Caves of Elephanta and Karlee, Matheran, and Bombay—the largest collection—with a few groups of native costume and character.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail, per P. & O. Company's Steamer, *Jeddo*, will be closed on FRIDAY, the 29th January 1864, at 7 o'clock A.M. An after packet will be kept open, on payment of the usual Fee of 8 annas (which must be prepaid by Stamps), until 8 o'clock A.M. Registered Letters will be received until 6 P.M. of the previous day.

CHINA MAIL.

The Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. & O. Company's Steamer *Orient*, will be closed on THURSDAY, the 28th January 1864, at 6 o'clock P.M. A Packet for late Letters will be kept open on payment of the usual fee, until 7 A.M. on the 29th idem. Letters, &c. for Australia will be despatched direct by this opportunity.

KURRACHEE AND SCINDE MAIL.

The Mails for Kurrachee and Scinde, per Steamer, will be closed 12 hours after the arrival of the next Overland Mail.

PERSIAN GULF MAIL.

Letters, &c., for the Persian Gulf will be sent by the British India Steam Navigation Contract Packet Boats, and not by Ship or Bagla. Should, however, parties desire their letters, &c., to be despatched by the latter, they must be so superscribed, when they will be so sent.

ABSTRACT OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS MADE AT THE GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, FROM THE 18TH JANUARY 1864 TO THE 24TH JAN. 1864.

Date.	Standard Barometer corrected.	Thermometer in the Air.		Wet Bulb Thermometer.		Electrometer (Volts No. 1.)	Rain in Inches.
	10 A.M.	4 P.M.	6 A.M.	1 P.M.	6 A.M.	1 P.M.	Maximum.	
Jan. 18	30.003	29.851	61.6	77.0	53.0	63.6 +	4	None
" 19	29.980	29.858	63.5	77.7	57.5	65.0 ×	6	"
" 20	29.989	29.857	64.0	78.1	60.0	66.0 ×	8	"
" 21	30.037	29.915	64.0	78.8	60.0	65.5 +	6	"
" 22	30.055	29.941	66.5	77.7	62.0	68.1 ×	16	"
" 23	30.045	29.929	66.4	75.4	64.5	66.4 +	12	"
" 24			Sun.	day.				

Jan. 18.—Cloudless.
" 19.—A few cirri in the morning; dew fell at night.
" 20.—Clear; copious fall of dew.
" 21.—Ditto ditto.
" 22.—A few cirri in the morning.
" 23.—Partially clouded with cirri and cirro cumuli.

CALENDAR—JANUARY—FEBRUARY, 1864.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Last Qr., Monday	1st	5h.	9m. A.M.
New Moon, Monday	9th	1h.	1m. P.M.
First Qr., Sunday	14th	6h.	16m. P.M.
Full Moon, Monday	22nd	9h.	52m. P.M.

Sundays & Festivals, and Saints' days.	Sun rises.	Sun Sets.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Morn	High Water Bombay Harbour. Even	Evening Gun-fire.
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
Thurs. 25 Jupiter set at 9.39.	6 37	5 48	0 18	0 34	
Wed. 27 Saturn set at 7.49.	6 37	5 49	0 49	1 4	
Sat. 30 Mercury set at 10.36.	6 37	5 50	1 20	1 35	
Venus set at 5.45.	6 36	5 50	1 52	2 8	
Sun. 31 Conception of King	6 36	5 50	2 26	2 45	
Sun. 31 Sexagesima Sunday	6 36	5 51	3 7	3 30	
Mon. 1 Daybreak at 5.19.	6 36	5 52	3 56	4 25	33rd Lancers 1804. 7th. 58th. 3447.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED.

ADEN	Jan. 3	KURRACHEE	Jan. 19
AGRA	Jan. 19	LAHORE	Jan. 16
ALLAHABAD	Jan. 13	LONDON	Dec. 18
AUSTRALIA	Dec. 26	MAURITIUS	Aug. 6
ALEXANDRIA	Dec. 3	MADRAS	Jan. 19
BANGALORE	Jan. 19	MALTA	Dec. 10
CALCUTTA	Jan. 16	MEERUT	Jan. 10
CAPE	Dec. 5	OUDH	Jan. 16
CEYLON	Jan. 16	PUNJAUB	Dec. 23
COCHIN	Jan. 16	PENANG	Jan. 10
DELHI	Jan. 16	RANGOON	Dec. 6
FRANCE	Dec. 7	SUEZ	Dec. 28
HONGKONG	Nov. 15	SINGAPORE	Jan. 8

The Bombay Gazette.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 26, 1864.

THE death of Mr. Thackeray, at the comparatively early age of 52 years, is an event that can hardly have been unexpected by his friends, who knew that for years he had suffered from an internal disease, cancer, which even modern science is seldom able to cure. But the majority of his readers will hear with surprise that England has already lost an author whose first great work, *Vanity Fair*, was published so lately as 1848, and from whom, though he had done enough to win him a name second to none in modern literature, still more glorious achievements were yet looked for. Novel readers, not long ago, used to be divided into two sects, one consisting of fanatical worshippers of Mr. Dickens, the other of enthusiastic admirers of Mr. Thackeray. But it is doing injustice to the genius of both writers to compare two men whose works cannot fairly be classed in the same category with one another. In humour and liveliness of imagination Mr. Dickens has no rival among his contemporaries, or we feel tempted to say in English literature since the days of Shakspeare; but to Thackeray belongs the title of the prince of novelists in our time. Bulwer describes English life charmingly, but his men and women are as unreal as any personages that ever figured in romance. Trollope analyzes with unequalled skill the sentiments of young women of marriageable years; but he never rises above the tone of an interesting drawing-room conversation. Thackeray alone has done for this century what Fielding did for the last, painted English society in true and lasting colours, painted it so like the reality that shallow critics, like Partridge when he saw Garrick play the part of Hamlet, are apt to find fault with the work because it seems so easy and natural, and to compare it disadvantageously with the melodramatic and "sensational" productions of less conscientious artists. Before he turned author, Thackeray used to live very much the same sort of life as Fielding lived a hundred years before him; and, making allowance for the difference of manners and the greater refinement and prudery of modern times, Arthur Pendennis is as good a representative of the educated young English gentlemen of our generation as Tom Jones was of the same class in the middle of the eighteenth century. Both in style, indeed, and in habit of thought, Thackeray belonged rather to the old than to the new school of literature. One finds in his writings no traces of what is called the modern spirit. The influence of Byron, of Wordsworth, or of Carlyle is not visible in his works as in those of other novelists of the time. Nor does he, like Disraeli or Kingsley, use the novel merely as a means of advocating certain political doctrines, and discussing in a dramatic form questions which are agitating every modern State. The people he hardly knows; politics have no interest for him apart from the artistic effects which they present; the social and religious revolution which is going on in Europe he cares not to notice; he deals with society alone. His canvas therefore is necessarily limited; all his characters are either in the great world or struggling to be admitted into it; and in low life he is familiar only with theatrical men and footmen. Of such society he writes in the language of Addison or Fielding rather than in that of our day, but with a compressed power and biting satire which prove that at heart he is not content with what he describes. But it is difficult to understand what reason the authoress of "Jane Eyre" could have for praising him, as she did, as "the great social reformer" of the age. Thackeray's cast of mind belonged essentially to the past. He was so imbued with the spirit of "the Augustan age" that he seems to have written "Esmond," the greatest literary feat of modern times, almost without an effort. For the same reason his lectures on the "English Humourists of the eighteenth century" are much better worth reading than his lectures on "the "Georges," or at least than those on George III. and George IV.; since, the nearer the lecturer gets to his own time, the less do we care for memoirs written after the fashion of Hervey and Walpole. Dickens in this respect presents a great contrast to his rival. He is never so much at home as when he is speaking to a large audience on some topic of the day; whereas it used to be a painful thing to listen to Thackeray trying to make a platform speech, and, after he had most unadvisedly attempted to get into the House of Commons, he himself was forced to confess that he would have conspicuously failed as a member of Parliament.

In another respect Thackeray showed yet more strongly his opposition to the present age. There is nothing he more resolutely avoids than any approach to "sensation writing." So careful is he not to engage his reader's attention by startling effects, that in general he makes a point of telling us what is going to happen next in such a way as to discount the interest we should naturally take in a new turn of events. He hardly ever seems to give himself the reins; and, whenever he is betrayed into an unusual display of feeling, he seems half ashamed of it and sneers at himself for his weakness. There are passages in his novels, however, such as the death of Colonel Newcome, and the almost equally affecting scene in which George Warrington tells the story of his fatal marriage and Mrs. Pendennis is reconciled to her son before she dies, which vie for tenderness and pathos with anything in English literature. It was once a common reproach against Thackeray that he loved to describe only evil characters; but the portraits of Colonel Esmond, Colonel Newcome, and Ethel Newcome are a sufficient refutation of this calumny. It must be allowed, however, that, in his earlier works more particularly, the probable career of an all accomplished scoundrel seems to have had a strange fascination for him—witness the "Memoirs of Barry Lyndon" and the story of Deuceace in "Jeames's Diary." The waste of power in these books is enormous; and it has always seemed to us that one of the most tragic incidents ever imagined by a novelist is the scene in the Bois de Boulogne where Deuceace, when he sees pass by his father who had beggared him, turns round and with his maimed arm strikes the miserable woman he had been betrayed into marrying. Becky Sharp herself is mild and gentle in comparison with the characters one falls in with in these lighter tales.

Most Anglo-Indians will mourn the death of Mr. Thackeray not only because he is a loss to English literature, but because he is one in whom they have taken a personal pride and interest. Born in Calcutta and bred from his childhood in Indian society, Thackeray freely used the materials which such a training supplied him with; and every Anglo-Indian ought to be grateful to him, if only for his admirable character of the brave, gentle, and high-souled Colonel Newcome. We believe that Mr. Thackeray need never have taken to literature at all as a profession, but for the loss of all he had in one of the great Calcutta bankruptcies. His loss was England's gain; but he revenged himself personally on Hindu bankers in general by his famous portrait of "Prince" Rummun Loll, whom Colonel Newcome, to his intense disgust, finds courted and petted in the best society in England. The Colonel belonged to a past generation. In his day, Rummun Loll would not have dared to indite "to sit in the presence of an English officer;" now, if he came to Bombay, he might find Europeans ready to give him a statue.

Journal of the Discovery of the Nile.

(Concluded from Saturday's "Gazette.")

CAPTAIN SPEKE'S sojourn in Uganda was longer than he expected or desired. He was only thirty miles distant from the head of the Victoria Nyanza, his own discovery, and the long-concealed sources of the Nile. But he found it no easy task to quit the hospitalities of the amused and capricious barbarian who was entertaining him. The artful diplomatic strategy by which the negotiations for guides, escorts, and, more important than all, permission to depart, were conducted, does Captain Speke great honour. The present of a jumping-jack at a critical moment in the negotiations (p. 435) produced a favorable effect. A mask and pictures hightened the good intentions of the king towards the explorers, and at length the long-wished for moment of release came. "Well, Bana, (Speke's African name) so you really wish to go"? said the king. "Yes, for I have not seen my home for upwards of four years" reckoning five months to the year, Uganda fashion. "And you can give me no stimulants? "No" "Then you will send me some from Gani—brandy if you like: it makes people sleep sound, and gives them strength." With this characteristic conversation, in which the genuine aspirations of the African mind are so naturally portrayed, Captain Speke's interviews with the king ended. Before starting, the king ordered sixty cows, fourteen goats, ten loads of butter, a load of coffee and tobacco, one hundred sheets of mohugy as clothes for the men to be provided. The hospitable monarch was also anxious to present them with some of his women, as he seemed to have more than he wished what to do with. But this offer Captain Speke declined "on grounds which would seem rational to the king." Experience, if not reason, had taught this many-wived king some of the evils of polygamy. These evils he endeavoured to alleviate by the frequent use of stimulants, and a cheerful succession of executions among his sable spouses.

The Victoria Nyanza, whither Captain Speke was now bound, is a vast lake 3740 feet above the ocean and extending nearly 3 degrees south of the Equator. The Eastern shores of the lake have not yet been explored. On the West and North are the large kingdoms of Ukusoma, Karague, and Uganda through which Captain Speke's journey lay. His present plans were to embark on the lake, and sail down the river, which at its exit flows through the large and wealthy kingdom of Unyow. In Gani he expected to meet Mr. Petherick, an ivory merchant, who in fact deserted him. But these plans could not be carried out. The first difficulty arose from king Mtesa's admiral—for the king of Uganda has a fleet on the lake, who insisted on the fact of dangerous shallows existing between the Murchison creek and the Kira district station, and accordingly advised that the travellers should proceed to the Urondogani boat station and so walk by land up the river to the falls if they cared so much about seeing them. Reluctantly Captain Speke fell in with this plan. It was at Urondogani, therefore, that he obtained his first view of the Nile after its exit from the lake. The stream at this point is from 600 to 700 yards wide. It is dotted with islets and rocks, the former occupied by fisherman's huts, the latter by crocodiles basking in the sun. On either side are fine, high, grassy banks, with rich trees and plantains in the back ground where herds of nsunni and harteebeest were grazing. From this station Captain Speke marched up the left bank of the Nile to the Isamba rapids. Here, he describes the water running deep between its banks, which were "covered with fine grass, soft cloudy acacias, and festoons of lilac convolvuli: whilst here and there, where the land had slipped above the rapids, bared places of red earth could be seen like that of Devonshire. From the high banks we looked down upon a line of sloping wooded islets lying across the stream, which divide its waters, and, by interrupting them, cause both dams and rapids." From this lovely spot, pushing across the hills the travellers armed at the Ripon falls and were at last rewarded with the long coveted view of the Nile flowing out of the Victoria Nyanza. We must let Captain Speke describe in his own words this consummation of his long and laborious expedition:

"At last with a good push for it crossing hills and threading huge grasses, as well as extensive village plantations lately devastated by elephants—they had eaten all that was eatable, and what would not serve for food they had destroyed with their trunks, not one plantain or one but being left entire,—we arrived at the extreme end of the journey, the farthest point ever visited by the expedition on the same parallel of latitude as King Mtesa's palace, and forty miles east of it. We were well rewarded; for the "stones," as the Waganda call the falls, was by far the most interesting sight I had seen in Africa. Every body has noticed them at once, though the marchhad been long and fatiguing, and even my sketch block was called into play. Though beautiful, the scene was not exactly what I expected; for the latter was the Ripon falls, as viewed from view by a spur of the hill, and the falls, about 12 feet deep, and 400 to 500 feet broad, were broken by rocks. Still it was a glorious sight to see the Victoria Nile, the roar of the waters, the thousands of passenger fish leaping at the falls with all their might, the Wasoga and Waganda fishermen coming out in boats and taking post on the rocks with rod and hook, hippopotami and crocodiles lying sleeping on the water, the ferry at work abroad the falls and cattle driven down to drink at the margin of the lake,—made, in all, with the pretty nature of the country—small hills, grassy-topped, with trees in the folds, and gardens on the lower slopes,—as witnessing a picture as one could wish to see.

The expedition had now performed its functions. I saw that old father Nile without any doubt rises in the Victoria Nyanza, and, as I had foretold, that lake is the great source of the holy river which entailed the first surrender of one religious belief. I mourned, however, when I thought how much I had lost by the delays in the journey having deprived me of the pleasure of going to look at the north-east corner of the Nyanza to see what connection there was, by the strait so often spoken of, with it and the other lake where the Waganda went to get their salt, and the strait which another river poured to the north, making "Usoga an island." But I felt I ought to be content with what I had been spared to accomplish; for I had seen full half of the lake, and had information of between me of the other half, by means of which I knew all about the lake, as far at least as the chief objects of geographical importance were concerned.

Let us now sum up the whole and see what it is worth. Comparative information assured me that there was as much water on the eastern side of the lake as there is on the western. If saying could settle the first question of waters, *or top head of the* Nile, is the southern end of the lake, situated close on the third degree of south latitude, which gives to the Nile the surprising length, in direct measurement, rolling over three degrees of latitude, of above 2300 miles, or more than one eleventh of the circumference of our globe. Now from this southern point round by the west, or third, line of degrees of latitude, there is only one feeder of any importance, and that is, the Kitangulé river; whilst from the southernmost point, round by the east, to the strait, there are no rivers at all of any importance; the latter I had passed, and all over, and that from the west of the snow-clad Kilimandjwio to the lake where it is cut by the second degree, and also the first degree of south latitude, there are no lakes, and salt plains, and the country is hilly, not unlike Unyamuezi; but they said there were no great rivers, and the country was so scantily watered, having only occasional runnels and rivulets, that they always had to make long marches in order to find water when they went on their trading journeys, and further, those Arabs who crossed the strait when they reached Usoga, as mentioned before, during the late interregnum, crossed no rivers either.

There remains to be disposed of the "salt lake," which I believe is not a salt, but a freshwater lake, and my reasons are, as before stated, that the natives call all lakes salt, if they find salt beds or salt islands in such places. Dr. Krapf, when he obtained a sight of the Kenia Mountain, heard from the natives that there was a salt lake to its northward, and he also heard that a river ran from Kenia towards the Nile. If his information was true on this latter point, then, without doubt, there must exist some connection between the said salt lake I have never heard of, and this in all probability would also establish a connexion between my salt lake and his salt lake which he heard was called Baringo. In no view that can be taken of it, however, does this unsettled matter touch the established fact that the head of the Nile is in 3° South latitude, where, in the year 1858, I discovered the head of the Victoria Nyanza to be." (page 546).

This solution of the most ancient and illustrious of geographical problems was advanced by Captain Speke after his discovery of the Victoria Nyanza (called by the nativos Ukewere) in 1858. The opinion of Mr.* McQueen was directly opposed to Speke's hypothesis. He thought that the Nile had nothing to do with the lake, or with any lake or river south of the Equator, and that the swelling of the White Nile was caused by the tropical rains of the northern torrid zone. Captain Speke at that time maintained, as he has subsequently proved, that the tropical rains from the Montes Lunæ (to which Uganda owes its marvellous fertility) were the real cause of the swelling of the White Nile, to which he added the waters flowing from the snow capped mountain Kegma, on the eastern shores of the lake. This second cause, as will be seen above, Captain Speke now dismisses from his argument. There are no rivers of any importance to the East of the lake. Dr. Krapf's own opinion was that the Nile rose in Ethiopia. The worthy missionary quotes Seneca as supporting his own view, and states that the Waknafi, whose language is of Ethiopic Semitic origin, are in possession of the countries which give rise to that river. We do not understand the force of this argument. The people who live on the banks of the Ohio speak a language whose origin may be traced to the banks of the Elbe. Could we infer anything from this about the sources of either river, supposing the source of either to be unknown? There have clearly been great migrations of race in Africa—as great probably as in Europe. The nobles of Uganda are of a different race from the common people. The term Ethiopia is used so loosely by Dr. Krapf in this passage that he extends it to some degrees south of the equator. To say, therefore, that the Nile rises in Ethiopia is little more than saying that it rises in Africa, an hypothesis which no one has disputed since the daring suggestion of some of the ancients that the Nile rose in the Ocean. Dr. Krapf adds that the real sources of the Nile appear to him traceable partly to the "woody and marshy land of the Waman people, about 2½ or 3° South of the equator, of whom Rumu Wa Kikandi told me in Ukambani in 1851." This seems rather a pitiful origin for the mighty river. Dr. Krapf who does not hesitate to set down woody lands and marshes as the origin of the Nile, rejected Speke's hypothesis on the singular ground that rivers never rose in lakes. The only other argument of consequence which was urged against Captain Speke's hypothesis was the following. In 1840 the expedition of Mehemet Ali was stopped in latitude N. 4½' in the month of January when the waters of the White Nile were rapidly subsiding, so that the expedition was compelled to return as it could not pass the South cataracts of the Ban land. From this circumstance it was inferred that the Nile's inundation could not be caused by rains south of the Equator, as the rains begin to fall in those latitudes in November, so that if *they* produced the inundation, the water would not have subsided in January. Mr. McQueen was led to infer from this that the sources of the Nile could not exist South of the Equator, on which point there was a *general* agreement between Captain Speke and Dr. Krapf. The answer to this argument is furnished by the present volume. The Nile even after all the additions it receives from its affluents, the Bahr El Ghazal, the Geraffe branch of the Sobat river, the main stream of the Sobat, did not assume that noble appearance which it had immediately after the rainy season when Captain Speke was navigating it in canoes in Unyoro. It is clear then that the rains which fill the Victoria Nyanza cause the noble breadth and volume of water which the Nile displays on issuing from the lake. At the Karuma falls North latitude 2° 15' 10" Captain Speke quitted the Nile which here makes a considerable bend to the West and joined it again at Pawa and thence to Gondorko where the travellers were joined by Mr. Baker. Here the stream of the Nile was already considerably shrunk. The travellers had out distanced the flood. Captain Speke thus accounts for the phenomenon. "The lake which is marked Little Luta Nzigé must be a great back water to the Nile, Captain Speke was much disappointed at not being able to visit this lake in consequence of the difficulties he met with in Unyoro. "This lake" Captain Speke says "the waters of the Nile must have been occupied in filling during my residence at Madi; and then about the same time that I set out from Madi the Little Luta Nzigé having been surcharged with water, the surplus began its march northwards just about the time when we started in the same direction. The same hypothesis will account for the sluggish flooding of the Nile down to Egypt." When this suggestion shall be confirmed there will be only one further difficulty to dispose of, that of the Asua river. May not this stream also be connected with the Victoria Nyanza and put in a claim to be the true parent Nile? Captain Speke of course will hear nothing against his river. He says that the expeditionists whom Mehemet Ali sent up this stream have greatly exaggerated its volume, and (worse) mistaken its position. "It is a stiff rocky stream, broad but not deep." "It does not appear to me to be connected with the Victoria Nyanza; no vessel ever could have gone up it, and it bore no comparison with the Nile itself."

The reader will find in the concluding Chapters of Captain Speke's volume, besides the speculation to which the Nile gives rise, a long account of his sojourn with King Kamrasi of Unyoro, a powerful but stupid and tiresome barbarian. The institutions of the country seem more primitive than those of Uganda, and the manners not so fine. At this court Captain Speke attempted a stroke of missionary work—which he thus describes.

"To-day I met Kamrasi at his new reception-palace on this side the Kafu—taking a Bible to explain all I fancied I knew about the origin and present condition of the Waganda branch of the Ethiopian, beginning with Adam, to show how it was the king had heard by tradition that at one time the people of his race were half white and half black. Then, proceeding with the flood, I pointed out that the Europeans remained white, retaining Japhet's blood, whilst the Arabs are tawney, after Shem; and the Africans black, after Ham. And, finally, to show the greatness of the tribe, I had the 14th chapter of 2nd Chronicles, in which it is written how Zorah, the Ethiopian, with a host of a thousand thousand, met the Jew Asa with a largearmy in the valley of Zephathah, near Maresha; adding to it that again at a much later date, we find the Ethiopians battling with the Arabs in the Somali country, and with the Arabs and Portuguese at Onwita (Mombas)—in all of which places they have taken possession of certain tracts of land, and left their sons to people it."

To explain the way in which the type or physical features of people undergo great changes by interbinding, Mesa was instanced as having lost nearly every feature of his Mhuma blood, by the kings of Uganda having been produced, probably for several generations running, of Waganda mothers. This amused Kamrasi greatly and induced me to inquire how his purity of blood was maintained.—"Was the king of Ungoro chosen, as in Ugunda, haphazard by the chief men—or did the eldest son sit by succession on the throne?" The reply was, "The brothers fought for it, and the best man gained the crown." Kamrasi then began counting the leaves of the Bible, an amusement that every negro that gets hold of a book indulges in, and, concluding in his mind that each page or leaf represented one year of time since the beginning of creation, continued his labour till one quarter of the leaves in the book, and there only shut it up on being told, if he desired to ascertain the number more closely, he had better count the words (Page 546).

The narrative of the homeward route is not pursued beyond Gondorko, where the explorers met their friends. There is an interesting account of an unfortunate Austrian Mission at this station. The fathers having no success and nothing to do seem to have ruined their constitutions with smoking and lying in bed. After reading the chapters on Uganda, we feel convinced that a long schooling is needed before the African mind will be prepared to receive Christianity. Trade with these wealthy countries, if fairly conducted would be the most useful preparative. The people of Equatorial Africa have clearly a keen appreciation of the material benefits of civilisation, and probably would very soon be led to adopt the religion of the whitefaces who know how to make chronometers, compasses, and guns, who can guide the lightning, and (often) foretell the weather. But trade is also likely to bring brandy as well as these things, and with access to brandy the *downward* course of the Africans will be assured. *Dii meliora.* A strong Government by men more moral and civilized than themselves will then become necessary. The course of events in this century seems to prove that it is the destiny of Europe to carry this education, or the necessity of it, in the track of her fleets and commerce. China and Japan are all but thrown on our hands. There are few signs yet in existence which interpret to us the destiny of Africa in this respect. May she have a master not less just, wise, and merciful than India has found in England!

* A brief statement of different opinions on this subject will be found in the appendix to Krapf's *Missionary labours in Eastern Africa.*

THE following paragraph appeared in yesterday's *Times of India*:—

"We regret deeply to see the persistent efforts being made by the *Bombay Gazette*, under its new proprietary, to re-awaken class hatreds and prejudices in the place. We are persuaded that there is too much good sense in the community, for the effort to succeed. We shall take no part in the discussion, but think it desirable to remind the native community, that there is no sympathy whatever with these discreditable efforts on the part of Government, nor of any class of Englishmen in the country worthy of public respect. Every community unhappily contains men—chiefly very young men—to whom such writings are congenial; but they neither form the public opinion, nor guide the policy of their country. We have seen the same discreditable effort made again and again in India, and at one time under circumstances but too favorable to its success; and it has uniformly failed. We have no fear whatever that it will succeed now. We simply recommend the native press not to fan into a flame, a fire that will be snuffed out by public indifference, if left to itself."

This is the old cry. It is impossible for any one in Bombay to assert that a wealthy Parsee need not be an angel, and that an Englishman, more especially if he be an officer and a gentleman, is not necessarily a bully and a blackguard, without being denounced by that Snobs' Journal, the *Times of India*, as "one who endeavours "to re-awaken class hatreds and prejudices." The public can judge for itself of the fairness of our criticisms; and we have had too long experience of the malice and dishonesty of the *Times of India* to be much alarmed at the frantic outcries of a paper which feels its influence every day fast slipping away from it. We also, however, would advise the native press (including the *Times of India*) not to try their hand at "snuffing "out" the fire of the *Bombay Gazette*; as it is just possible that they might chance to burn their fingers in the attempt. For our own part, we are too well satisfied with the rapid progress we are making to be in the humour to quarrel with any body at present.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(By Electric Telegraph.)

NEGAPATAM, 25TH JANUARY.

Steamer *Burmah* from Bombay anchored.

MADRAS, 25TH JANUARY.

Steamer *Penang* sailed for Bombay.

Private Telegram.

LONDON, 2ND JANUARY.

Sold Dhollera Cotton by *Lady Havelock* at 23½d. Goods advanced 1s.

NEWS-LETTERS.

(From our own Correspondents.)

MHOW, 21ST JANUARY.

The departure of General Green, and the acquittal of Colonel Crawley, are the leading topics of conversation here.

I regret to announce the decease of a fine young officer of the 72nd Highlanders, named Campbell, whose death was very sudden.

Bungalows are scarce, and provisions very dear. The health of the station is pretty good, but rheumatism is very prevalent.

H. M.'s 6th Dragoons gave a theatrical performance the other evening, which went off with great *eclat*. The display of histrionic talent was really something remarkable.

COCHIN, 16TH JANUARY.

THE good folks of Cochin were recently thrown into a state of excitement by the stranding of the *Hanover*, a large vessel of 1,155 tons, on the sand bank near the bar. After laying there comfortably imbedded for a day or two, she was got off without having sustained any material damage. She took in 4,584 cwts. of coprah, and a quantity of yarn, and sailed for Calcutta yesterday.

The weather is exceedingly pleasant just now, although a little warm at noon. The refreshing sea breeze, which blows strong, does much towards mitigating the heat which might otherwise be oppressing. Now commences the season for the usual *exodus* to that delightful watering place, Alwaye, which may be termed, the Cheltenham or Bath of Cochin. Bungalows are being engaged, and the thousand and one little arrangements preparatory to the departure, are being made, and before long many families will be off to enjoy in its limpid streams the unwonted luxury of a good constitutional bath.

The *Cochin Chronicle* will, I understand, shortly make its appearance in a larger form, and with an improved appearance, both of which are badly needed. Its wretched appearance just now reflects but little credit on the public spirit of Cochin.

BOMBAY.

IN consequence of the dearness of provisions, the Thacoor of Morbee has abolished the duties on several articles in his territory.

TELEGRAMS from Cochin dated 22nd instant, report the arrival off that port of the *Tomogonops*, Captain Poe, from Liverpool, bound to Bombay.

THE P. and O. Company's steamer *Aden*, which arrived at Galle on Sunday, comes to Bombay for the purpose of being renewed and fitted with new boilers.

COMMANDER ROBINSON, late of the Indian Navy, yesterday took charge of the Factory Stores in the Dock yard from Mr. Mullaly.

WE understand that Rao Bahadoor Mugunbhoy Kurrumchund of Ahmedabad, has applied to His Excellency the Governor to grant him a site there, for the purpose of building a large Dharumsalla for the poor and destitute.

THE ROBERT MONEY INSTITUTION.—A lecture will be delivered by the Rev. W. K. Fletcher M.A., to-morrow, the 27th instant, at 6 o'clock P.M. Subject.—"Objections of the ancient idolaters against the Gospel, compared with those of modern Hindoos."

HER Majesty's steamer *Vigilant*, which arrived yesterday from Singapore, goes in to dock this day, and also the ship *Maria Grey*. The *Columbian* was hauled out of dock on Sunday, and taken to her moorings off Mazagon yesterday. She starts for England at the end of this week.

WE learn that the site of the goods station of the B. B. and C. I. Railway is fixed to be on the newly reclaimed land at Colaba on the western side of the bridge, while the passenger station will be opened on the Esplanade near Colonel Swanson's bungalow, directly opposite Church Gate Street.

EVENINGS AT HOME.—The last of Mr. Black's Subscription Series of "Musings, Musical and Amusing," takes place at the Grant Road Theatre this evening. Although the finale of this series, we have much pleasure in announcing that it will not be the last entertainment Mr. Black gives in Bombay. Sufficient inducement has been offered him to stay another fortnight, and his new programme will shortly appear.

We understand on good authority that the Government of India have accorded their sanction to the resolution of the Bombay Government to lease the reclamation of the foreshore of Back Bay to a Joint Stock Company, on certain conditions, one of which is that a portion of the reclaimed land is to be secured for the benefit of the Government. The promoters of the scheme are the Hon'ble Mr. M. H. Scott, Mr. Gavin Steel, and Mr. Cowasjee Jehangir Readymoney, and the Company is styled the "Back Bay Reclamation Company"; the proposed capital will be divided into shares of Rs. 50,000 each.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bombay on the 23rd instant, compared with the statement issued on the 18th instant.

LIABILITIES.	18th Jan.	23rd Jan.
Proprietors' Capital	Rs. 52,25,000	Rs. 52,25,000
Subscriptions on account of new Capital	" 42,32,000	" 44,48,000
Public Deposits	" 57,85,196	" 57,87,247
Other Deposits	" 1,59,35,823	" 1,75,35,625
Bank's Notes and Bills outstanding	" 3,83,388	" 3,59,736
Rest	" 6,38,699	" 6,73,665
	Rs. 3,01,88,406	Rs. 3,18,28,263

ASSETS.		
Loans on Deposit of Government Securities	Rs. 28,77,790	Rs. 27,01,810
Credit Accounts on Government Securities	" 14,61,785	" 13,56,656
Bills Discounted	" 54,07,765	" 63,76,155
Dead Stock	" 5,19,372	" 5,19,772
Balances with the Branches and Agents	" 42,45,214	" 39,41,545
Cash and Currency Notes	" 1,56,76,480	" 1,69,32,325
	Rs. 3,01,88,406	Rs. 3,18,28,263

MARINE COURT OF INQUIRY.

Bombay, 25th January 1864.

(BEFORE N. W. OLIVER, Esq., & CAPT. W. C. BARKER.)

Mr. Kelly appeared on behalf of the Company to watch the proceedings of the case, and Mr. Macfarlane on behalf of the owners of the steamer *Coringa*. The examination into the circumstances connected with the collision, in the cove of Muscat, on the 8th of last month, between the *Coringa* and *Rahimon*, was resumed yesterday at 2 P.M. James Ralston said that he believed the shackles produced in Court were the same which he examined at Muscat, and belonged to the *Coringa*. Hore Mr. Henry Pearson, Master Blacksmith of the Government Dock-yard, was requested to examine the shackles and let the Court have his opinion as to what kind of iron they were manufactured of. After having examined them for about a couple of minutes, he was sworn, and said, that he had care fully examined the shackles, and was of opinion that the iron was of a middle class quality—neither the best nor the worst. It was wrought iron. It was used for wrought iron to bend off quite short as was the case with those shackles; it all depended upon the strain. There was no defect in the iron. He considered the weakest part of the shackle was that in the bend where those shackles were broken. He considered that the shackles were fit and large enough for a vessel of 650 tons, and that those shackles must have been broken by a sudden strain or pressure having come upon them.

Examined by Mr. Macfarlane.—He could not say what was the regulation size of shackles for a vessel of 650 tons; but he considered the present ones were quite large enough for the *Coringa*. He has before this seen shackles broken in a similar way. He was quite sure that both shackles were of wrought iron. A sudden pressure would break both sides of a shackle.

Nicholas Drewitz stated that the shackles now in Court were the same that he saw in Muscat, and then belonged to the *Coringa*. They appeared to be in the same state as when he delivered them over to the Consul at Muscat.

This concluded the case, and the President observed that there was nothing more to be done in the matter but to send up the proceedings to Government with the report of the Court of Enquiry upon it.

LAW.

HIGH COURT.

(BEFORE THE HON'BLE THE CHIEF JUSTICE AND THE HON'BLE SIR J. ARNOULD.)

EQUITY SIDE.

Causes for hearing this day, the 26th January 1864.

Wiswanath Atmaram *vs.* Bapoo Narayen and another. For hearing (Part heard.)

G. W. Seager and others *vs.* T. H. Fortune and others. For hearing on further directions and costs.

Vurdman Poonsey *vs.* Mooljee Sewjee and others. For hearing.

Jaikunsey Purbut *vs.* Vurdman Poonsey. For hearing.

Cummoo Yacoob trading &c. *vs.* Woosman Wookerdah. For hearing.

(BEFORE THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE WESTROPP.)

For Settlement of Issues.

598 The Hon'ble Juggonath Sunkersett *vs.* Madowrow Purshotumjee.

599 Hajee Mahomed Hashim Nimajee *vs.* Richard Partridge.

641 Luloo Hubib *vs.* Chunda bin Douloo.

644 Valbai widow and other *vs.* Khan Mahomed Datoobhoy and another.

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abdicate. But in hundreds of things the men of special knowledge are tempted to say to them, as the fiddler said to King Philip, when he attempted to over-rule him in a question about music, "God forbid Sir, that your fortune should be so bad, as to know these things bettter than I." After all, however, things are altering and finding their level,—"the old order changeth, giving place to new." Civilianism which sprang out of the past, and which looks to the past will ere long be accounted among the things of the past. The Civil Service, acknowledging the multiplicity of life and the variety of affairs, will cease to contain members who aspire to a universal bureaucracy. The service will come to see that it also is a part of the state and not all, it will be content with the performance of most important, but still restricted, functions.

W. M. THACKERAY.

(From Boston's Dictionary of Biography.)

THACKERAY, William Makepeace, a distinguished English novelist, who came of an old Yorkshire family, and was the son of a gentleman in the civil service of the East India Company. Born in the East, the future novelist was sent at an early age to England, and received his first education at the Charterhouse school, afterwards passing to the university of Cambridge, where he had as contemporaries the poet Tennyson, J. M. Kemble, the eminent Saxon scholar, and other young men who subsequently became famous in literature and science. Quitting his "alma mater" without a degree, and in the enjoyment of a respectable fortune, he formed the resolution of becoming a pictorial artist as a profession. With this view he repaired to the continent, and spent some time at Weimar, where he made the acquaintence of Gothe. His artist life was continued until between his 25th and 30th years, when he relinquished the crayon for the pen. From the commencement of his literary career he appears to have exhibited high qualities as a writer. His progress to popularity was nevertheless slow. He is understood to have been employed upon the "Times" newspaper while under the editorship of Barnes; but it was in consequence of his success as a contributor to "Fraser's Magazine" that he became recognised as a witty, elegant, and original writer. His articles in this publication were signed "Michael Angelo Titmarsh;" and, under the same characteristic pseudonym, he produced, separately, "The Paris Sketch-Book;" "The Second Funeral of Napoleon," in three letters to Miss Smith, of London; and the "Chronicle of the Drum." As Michael Angelo Titmarsh, he also put forth "The Great Hoggarty Diamond;" "Notes of a Journey from Cornhill to Grand Cairo;" and a series of Christmas books, entitled "Our Street," "Dr. Birch and his Young Friends," "Mrs. Perkins's Ball," "Rebecca and Rowena," and "The Kickleburys on the Rhine," to the second edition of which last he added a reply to a captious critic in the "Times," who charged him with seeing only hard, selfish, and unamiable people in this world. His general recognition as a great English writer may be said to date from the time of his publishing his first serial novel, "Vanity Fair; or, a Novel without a Hero." But though the public had been long in making the discovery that a great and original genius was catering for it, it now hastened to award him a position in the same rank with the first novelist of the time, Mr. Charles Dickens. Mr. Thackeray's reputation was fully maintained by his subsequent works; everybody being charmed by his wit, his beautiful style,—so easy, yet so strong,—so full of art, but of art so delightfully concealed. "The History of Pendennis," The History of Henry Esmond," "The Newcomes," "The Virginians,"—each work was read with great avidity by the countrymen of their author. His historical studies for the novel of "Henry Esmond," the action of which, being laid in the time of Queen Anne, naturally included Addison, Steele, and the wits, of that day, in the list of characters, would seem to have been the original foundation for those brilliant lectures upon the English humourists which he delivered in London, the provinces, and in the United States of America. Several works which have been left unnamed in the preceding list were republished in an edition of his "Miscellanies;" a collection which included his early contributions to Fraser's Magazine" and "Punch,"—notably, "Jeames's Diary," the "Snob Papers," and the essays of a "Fat Contributor." In England, Scotland, and the United States during his second visit in 1855-6, were also delivered his lectures upon the "Four Georges," which, at a later period, were published in the pages of the "Cornhill Magazine," a cheap and highly-popular magazine, of which he became the editor on its establishment in 1860. In 1857 he presented himself as a candidate for the representation of the city of Oxford in Parliament; but was rejected by that constituency in favour of Mr. Cardwell. It remains to mention one of the lighter efforts of his pen, the Christmas story of "The Rose and the Ring, or the History of Prince Giglio and Prince Bulbo," published in 1855. Another work, entitled "Philip," appeared originally in the pages of the "Cornhill Magazine," and was, reprinted. B, at Calcutta 1811.

GENERAL GRANT'S VICTORY—CANADIAN OPINION ON THE WAR.

(From the Special Correspondent of the Spectator).

NEW YORK, November 28th, 1863.

General Grant has made pretty short and very thorough work of it with General Bragg. Sixty-four pieces of artillery, small arms, munitions of war, and waggons in mass, yet uncounted thousands of prisoners, and the army that was to have driven every Yankee out of Tennessee, rushing pell-mell away from those Yankees to the four points of the compass, but chiefly southward, where Longstreet does not particularly desire them to rush, is a very satisfactory state of things to us "Federals." More particular accounts of the battle of Chattanooga may come after the time of my present writing (a little after the midnight which lies between the 27th and the 28th), and before the departure of the steamer; but they can hardly change the aspect of the main features of the affair. General Grant, not allowing himself to be disturbed by the movement which threatened Burnside at Knoxville, waited until Longstreet was irrevocably pledged to that venture, and then moved out and attacked Bragg in his entrenchments on Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge, carried them by storm, broke his centre, divided and then scattered his army, took the best part of his artillery, and at last accounts was pursuing, and also moving upon the line of railway by which alone he and Longstreet could communicate or effect a junction. And now Longstreet must get away fast, or he will hear guns on his front and flank. He will, probably, adopt the former alternative; for even on the 23rd of November the *Richmond Examiner* published a report that "Longstreet has been stopped short in his high career by the failure of expected co-operation from our [the insurgent] forces in East Tennessee;" and this was a day before the battle of Chattanooga, which was fought on Tuesday, the 24th, lasted from dawn till dusk, and received its finishing stroke on the 25th. But although Grant has quickly united his force in vain, just as he did on his march to the siege of Vicksburg, we do not indulge extravagant hopes of a sudden and absolute release of East Tennessee from all peril. Longstreet is an able and a determined soldier, a leader who has won the unquestioning confidence of the officers and men of his corps, and he may make no serious trouble, for instead of getting back into Virginia as soon as possible, where he is now needed (for Meade is breaking up Lee's quarters), he concludes to fight where he is. Certainly he will, in that case, be harder for Grant to manage than Pemberton and Johnston were in Mississippi.

"Another fruitless victory!" will be the cry that goes up from many among you; "another scene of carnage and of suffering vainly borne because it settles nothing!" But, so far from being fruitless, this victory brings more distress to bear upon the great mass of rebel slaveholders than any one of its predecessors. Yes, more distress; that is the way to put it in plain words. And, amid all our rejoicing, we feel that truth sadly. "How deplorable it is" said a friend of mine as the news of Stonewall Jackson's death was brought to us, "that we must rejoice at hearing such news as this!" Upon this point, and some others, let me beg your attention to this passage from a recent speech by a Mr. Fishback (I wish he had another, more confidence-inspiring name!), who, born in Virginia, has long been a resident of Arkansas. A slaveholding Southerner through and through, yet not an original secessionist, he is endeavouring to persuade his misguided neighbours in Little Rock to return to their allegiance. Note his confession of the pains the leading men in the Slave States took to misrepresent and engender hate of the Yankees. Note, also, how much he found of that "implacable hatred" of the North against the South, of which you have heard somewhat:—

"A native of Virginia and an old resident of this State, I have been one of you. The same direction has been given in my prejudices. I was taught to believe, and did believe that everything manufactured in New England was made to cheat with; that the religion of the people was hypocrisy, that their touch was contamination. Fellow-citizens, I have lately seen New England and its people. I have been welcomed at the houses of the rich and the poor, and the decent cost to my back, or money in my pocket. I have always met the warmest Southern hospitality at the houses of their middle classes; and, my fellow-citizens, in one sense of the word, they have no poor. I have walked with awe and a condemning conscience through the school-houses found at every corner of a cross-road. I saw her barren hills covered with plenty; I saw her sturdy sons—every one of them an educated man—hasten to shoulder their muskets and place themselves in the ranks of the defenders of their country; and I heard them make excuses for the South, much in the spirit that a kind elder brother would for his wild younger brother; and I discovered, as you have, that they are not cowards. And, fellow-citizens, New England is a representative of the North."

Yes, he is right. I will bear witness that even this wicked rebellion has not made us Yankees hate the rebels or wish to see one drop of rebel blood flow, except upon dire necessity. You have looked upon that picture; now look on this, painted by a slaveholder's hand—a paragraph from the *Richmond Examiner*:—

"We record with satisfaction, (the more intense, because of the howl it will raise in Yankeedom,) the fact of the arrival in Richmond, yesterday, of Col. J. W. Sotheron, of St. Mary's County, Maryland, who riddled a Yankee lieutenant's heart for intrusion upon his plantation, enlisting his negroes for Lincoln's service against his consent. Col. Sotheron is accompanied with his son, who escaped with him. Thus perish all who insult Southern sentiment and honour, and degrade themselves by a mock elevation of the negro!"

But, perhaps, I might acceptably tell some of my readers, what some of them must know already, why the battles of this month and the same season seemed to European military-critics fruitless. Looking back through the military history of modern days in Europe, you find that an army defeated is generally pursued, demoralized, destroyed. Looking at our history during these three sad years, you find that the defeated army on both sides simply yielded the field, and gets off sometime without losing a gun. Therefore you exclaim, "Wonderful military incapacity in the 'American' mind!" But it strikes me that one simple fact told me by an officer who commanded a regiment at Chancellorsville should give you pause in such judgment. He told me that he could not see half a mile either way, and almost every battle that has been fought, except those on Manassas Plains and on the slopes of Fredericksburg, has taken place under like circumstances. The hills, the forests, and the marshes, have made it almost impossible to find a field where 50,000 men could be properly deployed in line of battle, and have also rendered pursuit after victory as perilous as the battle itself, and far more difficult and uncertain. When you have fought upon a plain or mere undulating ground, and can see your flying enemy, it is all very well to pursue him, and cut him down or take him prisoner; but when you cannot see him, and have some good reason to believe that when you get round yonder hill, or pass the forest in front by that road, utterly unknown to you, he may have you in a tight place, and turn and send you headlong, pursuit is much like buying a pig in a poke, with a chance of being yourself the pig. So pursuits on both sides in this war have of necessity been cautious, except in the present instance; and what is a cautious pursuit? The conditions of this war have compelled caution of this kind, and also a mode of fighting not European. An Italian colonel in our army, a born soldier, who had served all his life, and was with the Sardinian Contingent in the Crimea, said to me, "I never saw anything like your fighting We fight in Europe, and are victorious or defeated, and there is an end of it; but here you fight all day and march all night, and fight all the next day and march again all night and keep it up so for days. You kill your men with it as well as with fighting. How can you stand it?" He told me also of a circumstance which is characteristic. It was upon the peninsula, in the Richmond campaign; battle had begun, and his regiment, never before under fire, was in line. General Kearney, who commanded the brigade, rode up to him and said, "Colonel, the enemy is in that wood there, twelve or fifteen hundred strong, can you drive him out?" "I don't know, General. I can answer for myself, but for my men, no; not one of them was ever under fire before." "You must drive him out," said Kearney (he was one of the most brilliant leaders men ever knew;" and he rode off. "What should I do," said my Sardinian; "I was accustomed at least to see my enemy. But I put my line slowly in motion. Presently, br-r-r-r-rm; about two dozen shots out of the ground, a dozen of my men fell, half of them killed—sharp shooting. I saw at once that if that happened again they would break and run like sheep. So I gave the order to fire and the whole regiment blazed into the wood. I made them recover, and then charge. They answered the command gallantly add we drove the enemy pell mell out of his cover. Then general Kearney sent me a compliment, and ordered me merely to hold the wood; and I had the mortification of seeing my enemy re-form again in just out of rifle range. What an extraordinary way of fighting!" But Kearney was right; pursuit might, probably would, have exposed flank and rear. Yet in that battle the insurgents were utterly defeated and driven from the ground.

The late battle, like that of Gettysburg, came, curiously enough just before the day of national thanksgiving, and in Mr. Ward Beecher's sermon on that occasion I find a passage worth quoting.

"We have to remember the friendship of Russia though it has been a friendship induced only by similarity of interests. She is an autocracy, and in any step towards despising the United States should be against her. We should remember the working classes of Lancashire. They have not swerved in the sympathy for us in the face of starvation. They are heroes. Let us not forget the other noble friends we have in England among all the professions. Let us not forget the few among the nobility of England who have stood by justice against themselves. They were made nobles both by nature and the State. Let us remember that we have had a firm friend in the Sovereign of England. When our flag shall be unfurled with the inscription 'Victory upon it, it will not be an unfitting alliteration if the flag inscribed 'Victoria' shall wave by its side."

And now let me tell you something of my tour through Canada. What I shall tell you will relate chiefly to myself; but as my egotism must either be its own justification or be beyond excuse, I shall leave it without apology. When I set out I supposed that my journeys would be incidental; but if service to me in writing for London readers; I did not suppose that I should have any story of my own to tell.

When, a month ago, I arrived at Niagara, I was, as has happened before, mistaken by the English and French Canadians, who are numerous there, and also by such English people of the old country as I met, for an Englishman—a mistake, by the way, which has happened with regard to several of my friends abroad as well as on this side of the ocean. As I went on further from the boundary line, I found the same matter-of-course assumption that I was a subject of my good Queen. I entered into conversation with men of all sorts and conditions, from the engine-drivers and luggage porters up, and was myself approached as travellers of sense approach each other, to relieve the tedium of travel, and, of course, saw as much as possible of the people of the towns where I stopped, and, whithout an exception, though I frequently had occasion to mention that I was just from the United States, all showed me directly, in a way which it would be very difficult to describe, but which was unmistakeable, that they assumed, or rather, did not assume, any more than that the sun was the source of light, that my home was not in the New England but in the Old. There is that difference between the people of the two countries which your writers insist upon, and some of ours admit, I cannot see how this mistake could have been made; for I am neither ruddy of countenance nor burly in figure; from crown to sole I was clad in New York made garments; my speech is that which I have often heard all caught among pure Yankees; and neither I nor any of my forefathers for more than two hundred and thirty years have crossed the ocean to the old home. But so it was, and as the mistake was not of my making or inducing, as I did not in the least conceal my perfect familiarity with "the States," or my sympathy with the Government, and as the only intercourse I had was that of stranger with stranger meeting in a public place, I concluded not to break in upon my travelling companions and chance hotel acquaintances with the gratuitous information that I was a Yankee.

The consequence of the mistake to me was that I heard more freely than otherwise I should have done what the Canadians and your countrymen in Canada say of us behind our backs—though only in public places, remember, and where Yankees constantly appear. Having thus gone through Canada though only by the ordinary route of travel, I can say that from west to east I heard but one voice raised in favour of my country or my countrymen, and that was my own. Everywhere I found what I cannot describe, except as a cultivated indifference, a cherished scorn, accompanied with a hearty desire for the success of the insurgents, partly that the Republic might be destroyed, and partly that the Yankees might get a thrashing. The enormity of our conduct in resisting the insurgents at all was very widely deprecated. Some gentlemen conversed in my hearing on board the steamer on the St. Lawrence. They were a knot of Montreal men, talking money and trade as I sat silent in a corner of the cabin. They soon began to speak of the war, and when it was to end, and how, and their conclusion was that the war would be brought to an end by the financial exhaustion of "the Federals," as they pleasantly styled the Government and people of the United States. (The very insurgents themselves, mind you, in their newspapers as well as in their official notes, say "United States," when they do not derisively say "Yankee.") Then the debt, it would be something gigantic; what disposition would be made of that? My Montreal neighbours were universally, in speech at least, of opinion that the war well over, "the Federals" would not trouble themselves much about the debt; "they would find it most convenient to repudiate that." This of a Government which has twice paid off every dollar of its indebtedness, which has never failed to maintain to its utmost its commercial honour, often discharging its liabilities before they were due. This of a people which intends and will be able, not only to assume its war debt, but to pay the principal of it, and which is already entertaining the question of making some sort of provision for the creditors of its misguided, rebellious enemies. Do you wonder that as I sat there a determination was deepened in my breast originally excited by certain books and newspapers that I had read, never to owe one farthing to a British man as long as it would take him to turn his back on me, and think whether he should get his money from that damned repudiating Yankee?

In Montreal some bluster and counter-bluster about American and British war achievements had provoked the following from a man whose language shows that he was an educated and a thinking, thoroughly intelligent Canadian man:—

"The Yankees are the Gascons of civilization. They have no national virtue. Their patriotism is spurious, and consists in vile detraction of other and better nations, and of an insane ferocity of one section of their own country against the other. They have great enterprise, but, like British generosity, it is greatly only the enterprise of people's money. They are boors in manners, shoppers in trade, and bullies in foreign politics. In history they hate truth, because it does not flatter their vanity; and in political life they eschew great men, because great men will not be pandering slaves to a conceited, noisy mob such as rules the United States Government. A TRUE BRITON.

"October 12th, 1863."

There's a sweet national character for you! And the man had only clearly and compactly put into a few lines the sum of British expressed opinion upon us for fifty years and more. Remarkable people, the Yankees, most extraordinary and un-English people, that they don't like that sort of thing, and either actively dislike it, in fact; and actually have the audacity to talk back. But under the above the following was written, which is worth the consideration of Canadians:—

"A residence of two years in the United States, partly in New England and partly in New York, convinces me that such judgments as the above written are very unjust. I had imbibed opinions of that sort in my youth, and the first month or two in the States seemed to me to confirm them. But the longer I stopped there the more erroneous I found them. I never found better bred, kinder-hearted, honester, or more modest people, than our cousins the Yankees. But the bad, the bluster, and the 'bunkum' [he should have written 'Buncombe'] are *always, on the outside*, and generally are not Yankee, or if so represent the lowest sort. The *New York Herald*, which so disgusts us all, I found was edited and owned by a British subject—a Scotchman—and written chiefly by other British subjects, Irishmen, and some Englishmen, and supported chiefly by the Irish population.

"AN ENGLISHMAN."

This had met with half-a-dozen expressions of approval (and none of dissent), such as, "I agree with you."—John Bull. "Quite True."—An Impartial Frenchman. "Good."—A Yankee. Here I must stop, but I shall again have occasion to refer to my Canada journey.

A YANKEE.

ADVERTISING FOR PRAYERS.

(From the Cork Constitution.)

THERE is a Paper called the *Revival* which we do not see, but a number of it fell lately in our way, and in the advertisements and notices there are announcements and supplications which we think might, without disadvantage, be withheld. Prayer no Christian would any where discourage, but we doubt if religion is promoted by such requests for it as we read here. We annex a few examples:—

"Prayer is very earnestly requested for a dear well meaning minister lately come to a new church in a large watering place, where many visitors come and go, that the Lord would save him from Pharisaianism, and that his past life after his own heart; and that his dear wife, who is an estimable lady and anxious to do good, may also largely share in the Divine blessing."

We submit that there is great indelicacy in this—that it was improper in any one to send such a notice respecting a Minister and his wife. Well meaning is, we say, no plea, but often mischief is done by "well-meaning" people with little sense that it is a pity there is not some power to prevent them inflicting pain on others by presenting them in this ridiculous and invidious light.

A Cook advertises for a situation in "a small family," but would be glad to take any situation where she might be made useful in the Lord's work." What the poor woman means by this we do not know, but the Lord's work, like the Lord himself, is everywhere, and she will find that those are *most* "useful" in it who discharge diligently their duties in the situation in which he places them, quietly repining at its restraints and fancying themselves fit for something beyond it, but humbly and honestly—as to God and not to man—rendering service to master and to mistress. This is the apostolic plan, and there is a sobriety about that plan which, before advertising in this way, cooks would do well to study.

Another advertisement runs:—

"Special prayer is requested that the Holy Spirit may come upon the people of Great Bridnorth, and that the Lord may send Richard Weaver with a message to them *soon*."

We don't know who is answerable for compositions of this kind, but we cannot suppose them to proceed from persons eminent for either judgement or discretion. Can a true Minister think the whole Church called on to pray that he may be sent soon to a special place? When Paul was needed in Macedonia a vision was sent him; but these supplicants appear to forget that God is not a local afar off God. His presence is sufficient for his work—that it is "not by might nor by power," but by his Spirit that work is to be done, and that, operating not in a prescribed but in a selected way.

In immediate sequence with the first "request" quoted is the following:—

"A town missionary desires an interest in the prayers of God's people. Pray that I may be useful in the conversion of sinners, and a blessing to all with whom I may come in contact, etc., etc.: also that sufficient means might be given me to support my large family."

We ask the really religious—we don't mean the flighty or the fanatical, but the sober, serious, enlightened religionist, is this a request to which he would like to put his name? Yet if he think it a proper request why should he not? Christians are exhorted to bring everything let their requests be made known unto God; but are they exhorted to parade them in newspapers, to hawk them about to prayer meetings, and to publish them in the terms we have transcribed? It would seem to us that this gentleman was in too great a hurry to get to the temporal to give due time to the spiritual, for he straightway under "etc., etc." what ought to have followed "all with whom I come in contact." If he is in want of "sufficient means to support his large family," he is not worse off than many other who, instead of applying to people to pray that they may be *given* them, set to work honestly to *earn* them. We fear that, among the enthusiastic and the superficial, injury is done by weak "well-meaning" professors of a religion eminently calculated to guard those who understand it against the extravagancies and the indelicacies we meet with here. And then how would they be viewed by the scoffing, the unbelieving and the profane?

"Pray for the higher classes of Perthshire, and especially for a nobleman in whom many are interested, and who is dying in great suffering. Also for an old gentleman for whom much prayer is made, that he may be delivered from the power of darkness and made a trophy of grace."

The prayer of "a righteous man availeth much," but who is this that understands to set himself face to face with the classes of Perthshire," and to write them down as sinners who pray not for themselves? Is it a member of the family of "the old gentleman"? If so he must be greatly obliged for the complimentary terms in which he is spoken of. But it is more likely to be the work of some officious, fussy person who supposes that people are heard for their "much speaking," and that the duty of life consists in much praying, "Pray always," we know, is the apostolic direction, but that is not the kind of praying implied in these public paradings of other people's sins.

"The Lord's people are earnestly entreated to wrestle in prayer on behalf of an unconverted father and only brother, who though possessors of religion, are violently opposed to saving, vital godliness. The writer has lately had strong faith vouchsafed, that the Lord will graciously hear and answer prayer on behalf of these two unsaved ones."

Supposing the "unsaved ones" were to see this, what effect would it have on them? Their first desire, if they recognised themselves in it, would probably be to know who sent it? and suppose they discovered her (there is no mistaking the sex) in a wife or a sister, would it increase the comfort of the household? The strong faith!—may it not be a delusion which she has suffered to take possession of her mind? We see and hear so much of faith of the kind coming in such curious ways and applying to such curious things that we cannot accept it as the faith which is "of the operation of the spirit."

We may be told that there is a great deal of good done by these requests—that they have in numerous instances been "blessed," &c. God alone knows whether they have or have not. He works in divers as well as in wondrous ways, but they are so unlike anything we read of in the safest of all devotional directories that we cannot regard them as a desirable mode of advancing his glory or extending his kingdom, and we notice them because we believe they are more likely to provoke contempt than to produce conviction, and to set young and ill-informed minds on wrong ways of doing their Master's work.

We add the following, not for the purpose of remarking on it, but because the case is a curious one:

"The prayers of the Lord's people are earnestly sought on behalf of a lady, strangely afflicted by the continual presence of a voice near her, echoing her thoughts and conversing with her on all sorts of subjects when she is alone. She has been deeply pious for some years, according to a peculiar theology of her own, but appears to be ignorant of the gospel. Pray that she may be delivered from this Satanic delusion, and be made a partaker of the truth as it is in Jesus."

There is no inconsistency in this. Piety, though misdirected, may be deep; but it is of a singular kind if, in a day like this, there be no knowledge of the Gospel in it.

THE PAGETS.

(From the Spectator.)

THE history of the "Pagets," a family of successful men-of-the-world, with no very great man and no blunderers among them, is a composite one. Strictly speaking they are not Pagets at all. They are Bayleys, a Scotch family with an Irish baronetcy who settled in Wales, and married the heiress of the English Pagets. Being Scotch, the Bayleys have, of course, a pedigree, but the original Pagets have in the heraldic sense none, and with unusual modesty do not brandish one. Sovereigns claim one. William Paget, the founder of the House, and beyond all dispute the ablest man it has ever produced, was the son of William Paget, a native of Wednesbury, in Staffordshire, who in the time of Henry VII. came up to London and became one of the "Sergeants at Mace" of the City. From the proceeds of this office, whatever they may have been, he managed to give his son William a good education under the famous Lilly, in St. Paul's School, and afterwards to send him to Trinity Hall, Cambridge. From the University young Paget obtained admission into the family of Stephen Gardiner, the celebrated Bishop of Winchester, and attracted the attention of Henry VIII., who had a wonderful eye for a man by his remarkable capacity for affairs. The King selected him in the twenty-first year of his reign to proceed to France, and obtain from the learned men of the kingdom an opinion in favour of the divorce. He succeeded so well that Henry thenceforward gave him his entire confidence. His promotion was beyond all precedent rapid, the Tudors, with their instinct of kingcraft, always preferring the men whom they had built. Two years afterwards he obtained the custody of the castle of Maxstoke, in Warwickshire, during the minority of Peter Compton, Esq., and in the same year was made one of the Clerks of the Signet. In 1537 he was sent (in disguise) on a secret mission to Germany, to prevent the Protestant German Princes from coming to a separate agreement with the Emperor, and to persuade them to refer their differences to Henry and the King of France. Here, again, he gave such satisfaction, that in the thirty-second of Henry he was made Clerk of the Privy Council, one of the Clerks of the Signet for life, Clerk of the Privy Seal, and soon after Clerk of the Parliament for life. In the year following he was made Clerk of the Privy Council for life, and sent Ambassador to France. Soon after he received the honour of knighthood, and on January 16th following the King granted to him and his heirs the lordships of Bromley and Hurst, in Staffordshire, and in the same year, 1543, he was made one of the principal Secretaries of State. In the following year he was joined in a commission with the Chancellor Wriothesley and the Duke of Suffolk to arrange the marriage between the Earl of Lennox and the Lady Margaret Douglas, daughter of Margaret Tudor and niece of the King, from which marriage sprang the unfortunate Henry, Lord Darnley. In the following year Paget accompanied the King to the siege of Boulogne, and after its surrender had a grant (jointly with the diplomatist John Mason) of the office of Master of the Posts within or without the kingdom, and with the Earl of Hertford was commissioned to treat for a peace with France. In June following (1546) he, with Lord Lisle and Dr. Wotton concluded the peace. His own account to Henry of his management of this negotiation is characteristic, and probably tolerably correct. "Touching your Majesty, the Emperor, the French King, the Almayn, and every Prince's councillors I have praised, dispraised, given hope, fear, mistrust, jealousy, suspicion respectively; I have lied, said truth, spoken fair, roughly, pleasantly, promised gifts, pensions, and done all that may be done or said for the advancement of this matter, and much more than I will abide, as Will Somers [the King's jester] saith, if I were asked the question. But all is in God's hands and it is He that beyond all men's expectations directeth things at His pleasure to His glory." The year before he had been sent on a special mission to Brussels, as the man best able to cope with the Emperor Charles V., and if possible to fathom his intentions. "If ordinary inquiry was baffled," says Mr. Froude, "Paget possessed an art of high-bred insolence which generally exasperated the best trained dissemblers into momentary openness. Charles knew him well; and if he had chosen a Minister from the English Council whom he could have desired not to receive it was Sir William Paget." Paget's favour with Henry continued unbroken till the latter's death. The King bequeathed him a legacy of 300*l.*, constituted him one of his executors and appointed him one of the Council to the young Edward.

Paget had contracted a friendship with the Earl of Hertford, who, as Duke of Somerset, governed England during the first years of this reign, and became at once one of the Governing Councillors of England, had a seat in all the great "Commissions" appointed to carry out the Reformation, and was sent as Ambassador to Charles V., receiving all the while ever increasing grants from the State. It has been estimated that he obtained at intervals 20,000*l.*, a year from Church lands, in those days a colossal fortune. When Somerset's power tottered, Paget urged him to energy with characteristic unscrupulousness "The business," he wrote from Germany, "may peradventure, at the worst, if resistance should be made, cost a thousand or two thousand men's lives by St. Mary, better so than no! And, therefore, Sir, go to it betimes. Send for all the Council that be remaining unsent abroad, and for because there are a good many of the best absent, call to your Grace to Counsel for this matter six of the gravest and most experimentest men of the realm, and consider what is best to be done, and follow their advice. Send for your Almayn horsemen; send for Lord Ferrys and Sir William Herbert to bring you as many horsemen of such as they dare trust out of Wales. Let the Earl of Shrewsbury bring the Lieutenancy out of Shropshire, Derbyshire, Nottinghamshire, Staffordshire, of his servants and keepers of forests and parks. Go yourself, accompanied with the said noblemen and their companies, and appoint the chief justices of England, three or four of them, to resort, with commission of Oyer and Terminer, to that good town which shall be next to the place where your Grace shall remain. Attach the number of twenty or thirty of the rankest knaves of the shire. Let six be hanged of the ripest of them, the rest remain in prison. And thus, Sir, make a progress this hot weather till you have perused all those shires that have offended. Your Grace may say you shall lose the hearts of the people; of the good people you shall not, of them ill it maketh no matter." Paget's advice, however, whether transmitted from abroad or delivered in person after his return, was unable to nerve Somerset to energy of action, or rather to keep his mind in a balanced position between undue elation and despair. Yet he advised, and that along with Cranmer, till all was lost, when he contrived to make tolerable terms for the Duke, so as to break his fall, and himself was treated with great consideration by the dominant party. On the 3rd of December, 1550, he was summoned to the Upper House as Baron Paget, of Beaudesert, his principal seat in Staffordshire, holding at the same time the offices of Controller of the Household and Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster. In the early part of the following year he was appointed one of the Commissioners to conclude a peace with France. He disapproved, however, of much of the proceedings of Warwick's government, and especially of the pressure put upon the Princess Mary in religious matters. Paget, whose conscience was very easy and flexible on such matters, was at heart, probably, a moderate Catholic, and his diplomatic associations induced him to lean rather to the old Burgundian alliance (represented by the Emperor and Spain) than to any new Protestant convictions. Nor had he any sympathy with the enthusiasts of Portestantism any more than with the Catholic fanatics. Somerset's later views were more in harmony with this middle position, and Somerset beginning to gather again his friends, Paget was induced to join in an enterprise against Warwick, though too cautious to commit himself to any great extent. When the plot exploded, Paget was sent to the Tower, but no complicity could be brought home to him; yet on 22nd April, 1552, he was deprived of the Order of the Garter, nominally for "defect of blood and arms for three generations," and was charged with selling the King's land and applying the proceeds to his own use. The same charge might have been brought against every rising man in that age of rapacious self-aggrandizement, but the Star Chamber deprived him of his office and fined him 6,000*l.*, reduced to 4,000*l.*, on condition of payment within a year. He contrived, however, to obtain a full discharge on payment of 2,000*l.*, and had his coat of arms restored to him and ultimately signed the interpolated "device" for the succession of King Edward.

The Revolution which followed restored Paget to a high position, for Mary took him into favour, although he strongly recommended her to acknowledge her sister as her prescriptive successor. He was the author of the plan for marrying Elizabeth to Courtenay, in order that these two might be declared King and Queen, should Mary remain without issue. He also, though panic-struck at Wyatt's rebellion, advised Mary to remain in London, advice which saved her throne. He helped in the Spanish match, and brought over Cardinal Pole; but he was essentially a diplomatist, and though tired of conspiracies, disapproved the violent acts of Mary's reign, and remained quite till the accession of Elizabeth exposed his moderate susceptibilities to a trial in an opposite direction. He deemed it more prudent to plead infirmities, and ask to be allowed to retire from the Privy Council and public employments, and Elizabeth allowed his plea, though retaining to the close of his life a high opinion of his judgment and sagacity. The change of times had superseded Paget's diplomatic creed his diplomacy had become as superannuated as himself; but he was too acute to be hidebound entirely by old ideas. He had opposed the expedition to assist the Scotch Protestants against France, but he disappointed the expectations of the Court of Spain by opposing also the Spanish alliance when coupled with the marriage with Leicester, and he advised, in preference, an alliance with the French Calvinists, which would bring Spain to terms of itself. But, with these exceptions, his public life was virtually at an end. He did not die till June 9th, 1563, being then fifty-seven years of age. He made his will three years before, and was buried at West Drayton, Middlesex, where he possessed a house. His character must be hardly judged by men who value principle above adroitness; but he cared for England, and in one generation raised his family from the lower class of society to an equality with the proudest. When he died his adhesion was a real support to a government like that of Elizabeth.

The founder married the daughter and heiress of Henry Preston, Esq., of Preston, in Yorkshire, by whom he left four sons and six daughters. His eldest son, Henry, second Lord Paget, died, leaving a baby heiress, who also died, and the title and estates descended to his brother Thomas, who, as third Lord Paget, had a very unfortunate career. Being a strong Catholic, he engaged with his brother Charles Paget—a busy agent for the Catholics—in intrigues in Mary of Scotland's interest, along with the Earl of Northumberland and Francis Throgmorton, and some of their letters, being intercepted and Throgmorten arrested, Lord Paget thought it wise to quit England and fly to France. Thereupon he and his brother Charles were attainted in Parliament in the year 1587, and their lands and possessions confiscated. The Earl of Leicester then obtained Paget House. The unfortunate nobleman died in exile at Brussels in 1589, "his death," Camden says, "proving a sad and universal loss to the commonwealth of learning." His son William was knighted in one of the Earl of Essex's expeditions, and in the first Parliament of James I. (1603) was restored to his paternal lands and honours as fourth Lord Paget. His life is entirely uneventful. He married Lettice, daughter and coheir of Henry Knollys, of Kingsbury, Warwickshire, and died August 29th, 1629. His son and successor, William, fifth Lord Paget, was nineteen on the 13th September preceding his father's death, and was made a Knight of the Bath at the coronation of Charles I. He was a man of singularly uncertain character, changing from side to side in the contests between King and Parliament with a suddenness which scandalized all parties. He was a puritan by birth, and once told Charles's Queen that the country lords were "as strong as Samson," eliciting the stinging rejoinder, "Verily I believe it, for ye lack not among ye the jawbone of an ass," an allusion, says Lord Radnor, to his long, lean physiognomy. He married, till 1678, Isabella, and married Lady Frances Rich, daughter of Henry Earl of Holland, by whom he left, besides his son and heir, a second son, who became the ancestor of the present family. William sixth Lord Paget, joined Lord Russell, and voted in favour of declaring the throne vacant. He had the diplomatic cunning of his House, and in January 1699 contrived to conclude a treaty between the Sultan and the Emperor of Germany, traversing the Turkish dominions himself from Constaatinople to Carlowitz, then a great Turkey. He also arranged a treaty between "Muscovy," *Venice*, and the Sultan, and quitted Turkey with many proofs of the Sultan's high regard. He had married Frances, daughter of Francis Pierrepont, a younger brother of "Wise William," and was succeeded by her surviving son, Henry, seventh Lord Paget, who, in December, 1711, was, during his father's lifetime, raised to the Peerage as Lord Burton, of Burton, in Staffordshire, and Baron Beaudesert, and created Earl of Uxbridge, in the county of Middlesex, in September, 1715, however, when the arrests of the English Jacobites were in full progress, the newly made Earl resigned all his employments, and took no further part in public affairs, dying in August, 1743. He was succeeded by his grandson, who, dying unmarried, November 16, 1769, the Earldom became extinct; but the Barony of Paget devolved on Henry Bayley Paget, eldest son of Sir Nicholas Bayley, of Plas-Newydd, in the Isle of Anglesey, a baronet of Ireland, and Caroline, daughter of Brigadier-General Thomas Paget, grandson of the fifth baron. These Bayleys, or Baillies, were the eldest sons' cadets of Lanark; but their English head came to England with James I., was Chaplain to Henry Prince of Wales, and in 1616 was created Bishop of Bangor. He possessed, or acquired by marriage with a daughter of Sir Henry Bagenal, of Newry Castle, in Ireland, considerable estates which the Pagets still retain. His eldest son narrowly escaped death for his share in Penruddock's royalist rising, and his son was created a baronet of Ireland in 1730, and left a son, Sir Nicholas, second Baronet, who by his marriage with the heiress of the Pagets brought to his son the honours of that family.

Henry Bayley Paget, son of Sir Nicholas Bayley, the inheritor of the barony of Paget, was created May 13, 1784, Earl of Uxbridge, on the 13th of March, 1812. His eldest son and successor, Henry William, had a more distinguished carrer. Having entered the army, first in the infantry and afterwards in the cavalry, he served under the Duke of York, Sir John Moore, and lastly Wellington, throughout the Peninsular War, distinguishing himself as a cavalry officer. At the battle of Waterloo he headed the celebrated charge of the Household cavalry which, highly praised at the time, has been since so greatly censured as a brilliant act of folly, which disorganized the English cavalry for the rest of the battle, without producing any favourable result in itself. Be this as it may, towards the close of the day the Earl, who had behaved with great daring, received a shot in his right knee which compelled the amputation of that leg. As a reward for his military services he was created on the 4th July, 1815, Marquis of Anglesey; on the 30th April, 1827, he accepted the office of Master-General of the Ordnance, on the formation of the Cabinet under the Premiership of Canning. On the 1st March, 1828, his personal attachment to his comrades in arms the Duke of Wellington induced the Marquis to accept, in the Government which the Duke was reconstructing out of Tory materials, after the resignation of Huskisson and the Canningites on the East Retford Reform question, the Lord-Lieutenancy of Ireland. In this situation he fared ill like the liberal Lord Fitzwilliam before him. The question of Catholic Emancipation agitating Ireland more and more towards the close of 1828, Dr. Curtis, the Catholic Primate of Ireland, a Peninsular acquaintance of Wellington's addressed a letter to the Premier on the state of Ireland. This elicited an answer, December 11th, "in terms cautious, indeed, but indicating not obscurely an intention to concede emancipation." On receiving a copy of the Duke's letter, Anglesey (December 23rd) wrote to Dr. Curtis, and openly spoke of emancipation as the only means of pacifying Ireland. This latter declaration went so far beyond the immediate views of the Cabinet, that the next post brought the news of the Duke's recall to the Lord-Lieutenancy and the appointment of

none at all for me, who needed all they had at their disposal. I soon relinquished my original line of defence, and endeavoured to influence the jury by vehement assertions of my personal conviction of the prisoner's innocence. I warmed with my subject, for Polter had not anticipated me here, and I believe I grew really eloquent. I think I staked my professional reputation on her innocence, and I sat down expressing my confidence in a verdict that would restore the unfortunate lady to a circle of private friends, several of whom were waiting in the court below to testify to her excellent character.

"Call witnesses to Mrs. Brigg's character," said I.

"Witnesses to the character of Briggs!" shouted the crier.

The cry was repeated three or four times outside the court; but there was no response.

"No witnesses to Brigg's character here, my lord!" said the crier.

"I of course knew this very well; but it sounded respectable to expect them.

"Dear, dear," said I, "this is really most unfortunate. They must have mistaken the day."

"I shouldn't wonder," observed Polter, rather drily.

I was not altogether sorry that I had no witnesses to adduce, as I am afraid that they would scarcely have borne the test of Polter's cross-examination. Besides, if I had examined witnesses for the defence, Polter would have been entitled to a reply, of which privilege he would, I was sure, avail himself.

Mr. Baron Bounderby proceeded to sum up, grossly against the prisoner, as I then thought, but, as I have since had reason to believe, most impartially. He went carefully over the evidence, and told the jury that if they believed the witnesses for the prosecution, they should find the prisoner guilty, and if they did not—why, they should acquit her. The jury were then directed by the crier to "consider their verdict," which they could not possibly have done, for they immediately returned a verdict of "Guilty." The prisoner not having anything to say in arrest of judgment, the learned judge proceeded to pronounce sentence—inquiring, first of all whether anything was known about her?

A policeman stepped forward, and stated that she had been twice convicted at this court of felony, and once at the Middlesex Sessions.

Mr. Baron Bounderby, addressing the prisoner, told her that she had been most properly convicted, on the clearest possible evidence; that she was an accomplished thief, and a most dangerous one; and that the sentence of the court was that she be imprisoned and kept to hard labour for the space of eighteen calendar months.

No sooner had the learned judge pronounced this sentence than the poor soul stooped down, and taking off a heavy boot flung it at my head, as a reward for my eloquence on her behalf; accompanying the assault with a torrent of invective against my abilities as a counsel, and my line of defence. The language in which her oration was couched was perfectly shocking. The boot missed me, but hit a reporter on the head, and to this fact I am disposed to attribute the unfavorable light in which my speech for the defence was placed in two or three of the leading daily papers next morning. I hurried out of court as quickly as I could, and, hailing a Hansom, I dashed back to chambers, pitched my wig at a bust of Lord Brougham, bowled over Mrs. Briggs's prototype with my gown, packed up, and started that evening for the West coast of Cornwall. Polter, on the other hand, remained in town, and got plenty of business in that and the ensuing session, and afterwards on circuit. He is now a flourishing Old Bailey counsel, while I am as briefless as ever.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—JANUARY 25.

Mytton, Lieutenant F. C., Royal Engineers, on medical certificate, from Sholapore.
Ashe, Lieutenant E. H., 8th Regiment N. I., on leave, from Neemuch.
Holberton, Captain, Royal Artillery, on duty, from Surat.

DEPARTURES.—JANUARY 25.

Seagrave, Lieutenant F. H., 16th Regiment N. I., on leave.
Russell, Lieutenant L., 16th Regiment N. I., on leave.
Holberton, Captain, Royal Artillery, on duty, to Kirkee.
Creagh, Cornet C. R., 6th Dragoons, to do duty at General Depot, to Khandalla.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjt. Genl.'s Office, Poona, 23rd January 1864.

The undermentioned Officers have passed the required examination in the Native language as follows:—

Hindoostanee—Staff Test.

Lieutenant F. H. Seagrave, 16th Regiment N. I.
Lieutenant L. Russell, 16th Regiment N. I.
[illegible]orbes, 3rd Regiment N. I.
[illegible]. Baugh, 9th Regiment N. I.
[illegible]ddesworthy, 17th Lancers.
[illegible]T. G. Hewlett, acting Deputy Assay [illegible]ine, Invalid Establishment.

NAVAL.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay Marine, 25th Jan. 1864.

Commander G. Robinson, Superintendent Floating Batteries, is directed to assume charge of the duties of Marine Storekeeper from this date.

Lieutenant Brabner is hereby appointed Acting Superintendent of Floating Batteries, vice Robinson.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

JAN.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	FROM
24	Manchester (s)	McDonald	Surat Jan. 23.
25	Vigilant (s)	Robson	Singapore Jan. 6.
...	Cicero ...	Alexander	Liverpool Oct. 4.
...	Pioneer (s)	Woolley	Kurrachee Jan. 22.

DEPARTURES.

JAN.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	TO.
25	Victoria (s)	Nacoda	Surat.
...	Shah Jehan	Jenkins	Cannanore & Calcutta.
...	Tenzer	Nacoda	Hoododa & Jeddah.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Steamer *Manchester*, from Surat.—General Lucas; Captain Holberton; Mrs. Fortune; and Pranchnal Rychund, Esq.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer *Johnston Castle*, for Surat.
Steamer *Manchester*, for Surat.
Ship *Inconstant*, for New York.
Ship *Charlotte*, for Falmouth for orders.
Ship *T. E. Lemon*, for New York.

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool (Cotton) ....£3 5s. 0d. to £3 10s. 0d.
" (Seed) ....£2 0s. 0d.
To London (Cotton) ....£3 5s. 0d. to £3 10s. 0d.
" (Seed) ....£2 0s. 0d. to £2 5s. 0d.
To China ....
To Clyde ....
To Hull ....
To Calcutta and back ....Rs. 17 to 18

No offers.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

[c. l. signifies "commenced loading."]

FOR LONDON.

804 Colcreon, Duncan—Peel, Cassels & Co.
805 Gosforth, Wight—Grey & Co. (c. l. Nov. 27)
828 Malvern, Clarkson—Stewart & Co. (c. l. Dec. 29)
906 Queen of the North—A.H. Huschke & Co. (c. l. Dec. 21)
1001 St. Hilda, Clarke—A.H. Huschke & Co. (c. l. Dec. 22)
1043 Star of India, Morrison—Grey & Co. (c. l. Dec. 24)
1061 Walmer Castle, Ormsby—Wallace & Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

1094 Africa, Bowie—Ewart, Latham & Co. (c. l. Jan. 6)
783 Assaye, Hughes—W. Nicol & Co.
1324 Belgravia, Pentecost, Lyon, Brothers & Co. (c. l. Dec. 18)
814 Bloomer, Gilchrist—Finlay, Scott & Co.
1278 Celestial Empire, Murray—W. Nicol & Co.
1478 Cimber, Burton—
1073 City of Agra, Sleigh—Copland & Co.
883 City of Delhi, Muir—W. & A. Graham & Co. (c. l. Jan. 5)
1 082 Clydesdale, McGregor—A. & G. Hormasjee.
850 Confidence, Hesty—Cleasou & Co.
766 Coromandel, Smith—Souza, Pinto & Co. (c. l. Dec. 17)
769 Dorothy, Thompson—R. S. King & Co. (c. l. Dec. 22)
1418 Eagle, Cuthbert—Burjorjee & Co.
1065 Eagle, Murphy Ritchie, Stewart & Co. (c. l. Dec. 21)
1250 East—Blackwell & Co.
1010 Ellen Bates, Walker—E. Bates & Co. (c. l. Dec. 17)
983 Eliza Bencke, Jackson—Souza, Pinto & Co. (c. l. Dec. 15)
1004 Elizabeth Fry, Wemyss—W. Nicol & Co.
1082 Euxine—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
937 Flower of the Forest, Lyall—Copland & Co.
1184 Forest Rights, Thompson—Grey & Co.
1061 Gilbert Thompson, Jordan—E. Bates & Co.
1454 Golden Dream, Brown—Lawrence & Co.
1218 Golden Empire, Goodall—Lawrence & Co.
686 Iduna, Sandberg—Pestonji Hormusji & Co. (c. l. Dec. 28)
1198 James Smith, Feivouz—D. Sorabjee & Co. (c. l. Nov. 12)
833 Kidiare, E. Bates & Co.
1010 Latona, Anderson—Comber, Son & Co. (c. l. Dec. 9)
461 Lota—Culliandass Nusserwanjee.
649 Mercia, Simmers—Ewart, Latham & Co. (c. l. Dec. 21)
867 Mogul, Hansen—Stocker, Fenger & Co. (c. l. Jan. 3)
1189 Neptune's Car, Kirby—Maenee & Co.
635 Nile, Rushton—Robinson & Co. (c. l. Dec. 21)
959 Preston, Waken—Lyon, Brothers & Co.
1182 Pegasus, Godwin—Cornforth & Co.
1272 Protector, Clark—D. Merwanjee & Co.
1083 Palinurus, O'Segan—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
1238 Queen of Australia, Rudolf—Lawrance & Co.
1235 Queen of Beauty, Chapman—Lawrence & Co. (c. l. Dec. 28)
1337 Queen of the Seas, Peters—Rennie, Scovell & Co.
737 Radnagore, Cook—A. H. Huschke & Co.
2035 Red Jacket, Hartley—Lawrence & Co. (c. l. Dec. 8.)
1239 Royal Alfred, Whiting—Lawrence & Co. (c. l. Dec. 17)
958 Sardinia, Nelson—M. Nasserwanjee. (c. l. Dec. 18)
1010 Sarah M., Raisbeck—Cursetjee, Sands & Co.
1230 Stalwart, Crawford—Ritchie Steuart & Co. (c. l. Jan. 1)
1408 Slieve Donard—C., Mitchell & Co. (c. l. Dec. 22)
590 Tallula Percival—Ewart, Latham & Co.
982 Trenton, Walker—Ritchie, Steuart & Co. (c. l. Jan. 1)
1179 Thomas Sedden, Dodde—Finlay Clark & Co.
1349 Uncas, Geal—Dirom, Hunter & Co.
1131 War Cloud, Logan—E. Bates & Co.

FOR ROUEN.

394 Lezard, Rabese.

FOR NEW YORK.

1196 Inconstant, Cullihon—Lawrence & Co.
1064 T. E. Lemon, Rainey—Dirom, Hunter & Co.

FOR HAVRE.

841 Allaya—Cohen & Co. (c. l. Dec. 24)
815 City of Carlisle, Pentreath—E. L. & Co. (c. l. Jan. 9)
618 Clid, Beer—Jules Siegfried & Co.

FOR FALMOUTH FOR ORDERS.

499 Charlotte, Callendar.

FOR MOLMEIN.

678 Highland Light (s), Crowell—Wallace & Co.
1049 Ocean Belle, (s) Brown—Cohen & Co.

FOR KURRACHEE.

455 Pioneer, Woolley—Steam Navigation Company.

FOR MAURITIUS.

491 Louise, Rapson.

FOR MALABAR COAST.

560 Comorin, (s) Morrison—W. Nicol & Co.

FOR FIXED.

683 Ann Holzberg, McGuire—D. Ruttonjee & Co.
838 Anonyma, Cuthbertson, W. Nicol & Co.
781 Albatross, Pollock—M. N. Melissa.
429 Anne Reddin, Morrison.
1190 British Crown—W. Nicol & Co.
199 Colonel Burney—Wallace & Co.
499 Dorothy, Bruce—Remington & Co.
520 Gloucester—Huschke & Co.
689 Heroine, (s) Tripp.
845 Havering, Parker—Stewart & Co.
710 Highland Light (s)—Cohen & Co.
690 Marie et Nelli, Anguilean.
689 Pestonjee Bomanjee, Milne.
457 Pomona, Rider—Robinson & Co.
982 Princess Somawathy, Parker—Lebkie & Co.
1090 Stamboul, Tovar—Wallace & Co.
732 William Stevenson, Roiden.
777 W. M. Peck (s)—Kolson.

P. & O. Co.'s STEAMERS.

Columbian.
Jeddo, Gribble.
1350 Pottinger. (laid up.)
1240 Simla. (under repair.)

VESSELS IN KURRACHEE HARBOUR.

FOR LONDON.

364 James Wilson, Shepherd.
459 Jessica, Towill.
655 Loretto, McLeod—Fleming & Co.
630 Salo, Nordgren—S. Tyabjee & Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

581 Dovercourt, Heigh.
367 Joachim Christian, Peters—D. Cursetjee & Co.

FOR MOULMEIN.

500 Anna Henderson, Elmslie—Fleming & Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

349 Leucothea (Prus) Benter,—Fleming & Co.

COMMERCIAL.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, STOCK AND FREIGHT LIST.

EXCHANGE.

On what Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks	6 months' sight	2s. to 2s. 1d.
Do. Credits	Do. do.	2s. 1/16d. to 2s. 0¼d.
Do. Documents	Do. do.	2s. 1¼d. to 2s. 5/16d.
Calcutta	At sight	103
Madras	30 days' sight	100
China	60 Do. do.	223 to 225.

SHARES.

Names.	Paid up	Last Half-yearly Dividend	Rates.
Banks.	Rs.		
Agra Bank	500	5 pr. ct.	120 pr. ct. pm.
Bombay Bank	1,000	4½ do.	142 pr. ct. pm. ex. n. s.
Bank of India	100	.....	6¼ pr. ct. pm.
Broker's Banking Company	20	.....	13 pr. ct. pm.
Central Bank	250	6 do.	54 pr. ct. pm.
Commercial Bank	500	4½ do.	79 pr. ct. pm.
Chartered Bank of India, A. & China	200	5 do.	85 pr. ct. pm.
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China	250	5 do.	176 pr. ct. pm.
Joint Stock Bank	70	.....	52 pr. ct. pm.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	8 do.	160 pr. ct. pm.
Madras Bank	1,000	4½ do.	115 pr. ct. pm.
Royal Bank of India	125	.....	17 pr. ct. pm.
Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris.	200	4½ do.	50 pr. ct. pm.
Press Cos.			
Apollo Press Co.	11,000	1,800 per share.	Rs. 27,000 p.sh.
Colaba Press Co.	2,700	300 do.	Rs. 6,000 p.sh.
Fort Press Co.	3,967	575 do.	Rs. 13,700 p.sh.
Hydraulic Press Co.	4,000	350 do.	Rs. 2,600 p.sh.
Elphinstone Land & Press Co.	6,000	250 do.	Rs. 34,500.
Do. B. "	5,000	.....	
Free Press Co. "	250	.....	
Victoria Land and Press Co.	4,000	.....	Rs. 26,500 pm.
Bombay Press Co.	1,200	.....	Rs. 1,200 pm.
Framjee Cowasjee Patent Press Co.	1,500	.....	Rs. 2,300 pm.
Railway Cos.			(nominal
G.I.P. Railway Co. Consolidated Stock	218-3-0		pr. ct.
Do. New £20 Shares	130-14.6	2½ do.	Rs. 8 pr. ct. pm.
Bombay, Baroda & C. I. R. Co.	1,000	2½ do.	Rs. 12 prem.
Spinning & Weaving Cos.			
Bombay Spinning & Weaving Co.	5,000	500 per share.	Rs. 1,200 prem.
Grant Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,100	.....	Par.
Manockjee Petty's Spinning & Weaving Co.	850	.....	Rs. 30 prem.
Oriental Spinning & Weaving Co.	2,500	140 Rs. p. share	Rs. 350 prem.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Co.	1,500	.....	Rs. 250 prem.
Victoria Spinning Company	5,000	.....	Rs. 300 prem.
Coorla Spinning Co.	5,000	3 per. cent.	Rs. 1,200.
Bombay United Spinning & Weaving Company	1,000	5 per. cent.	Rs. 900 prem.
Colaba Land Co.	10,000	Rs. 12,000	Rs. 35,000.
Bonded Warehouse	600	.....	Par.
House and Land Investment Co.	300	.....	Rs. 25 p.sh. pm.
Bombay Shipping Company	1,500	.....	Rs. 5,000. pm.
Iron Ship Co.	1,000	.....	Rs. 100 dis.
Oriental Ship Owning Association	250	.....	Rs. 200 dem. pm.
Prince of Wales Ship Company	1,000	.....	Par.
Western India Ship Company	1,000	.....	Rs. 200 dis.
Bombay Contract & Building Co.	150	.....	Par.
Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Co.	1,500	.....	Rs. 500 pm.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan 96¼
" Loan 1835-36 .....
" Loan 1842-43 92
" Loan 1854-55 .....
New Five per Cent. Loan 106
Five-and-a-Half Per Cent. Loan 113

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each ..... Rs. 10-4-0
Bank of England Notes ..... " 10-2-0
Spanish Dollars ..... " 240
Carolus ..... " 309
Mexican Dollars ..... " 225
German Crowns ..... " 213
Five-Franc Pieces ..... " 208 per 100 pic.
Bar Silver ..... " 1052
Gold Leaf 16-9-0

PRICES CURRENT (23rd Jan. 1864.)

		Per candy.
COTTON at Colaba		
Broach and Surat Old (ready.)	Rs.	575 to 580
Old Dhollera, (ready.)	"	600 to 610
Old Bhownuggur, (ready.)	"	600 to 605
New Comptah	"	655 to 656
Old Compta, (ready)	"	595 to 600
Old Dharwar Sawgined	"	665 to 670
New Barsee and Nuggur	"	600 to 650
Old Cernaul	"	545 to 550
New Khandeish	"	635 to 640
Old Poratchee	"	560 to 565
New Acoote	"	655 to 660
Old Mangalore	"	555 to 560
OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1,350 to 1,400.		
SEEDS—Linseed, Khandeish...at Rs.		6 3 to 6 4 per cwt.
Rapeseed, Guzerat ...	"	5 10 to 5 11
Ghagellynuts (Black and White)	"	33 to 33
	"	37 to 38
Niger	"	27 to 28

DAILY EXPORTS.

BOMBAY, SATURDAY, 23rd JANUARY 1864.

London.

Gosforth—6 cases oilmanstores and Poona ornaments; Grey and Co.

Galway—141 cases oilbanna, 304½ cwt., 42 cases gum arabic, 120-2-17 lbs., 18 bales Munjeet, 60-2-9 lbs., Nurpar Mooljee.

Star of India—600 bags linseed, 900 cwt., Nursy Mooljee; 5 cases oilmanstores, 2 cases blackwood furnitures, William Nicol and Co.

Malacca—200 bags chillies, 217 cwt., Dossabhoy Merwanjee and Co.

St. Hilda—100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Sanjee Hemraz and Co.; 1 bale wool, 3 cwt., Nurpar Mooljee.

Walmer Castle—78 bags linseed, 117 cwt., Sudasew Mackjee.

Liverpool

Elizabeth Fry—350 bundles coiryarn, 60 cwt., Megjee Mooljee; 50 bales cotton, 175 cwt., Buttonsy Lashu.

Celestial Empire—170 bales cotton, 595 cwt., Leggatt and Co.

Stewart—110 bales cotton, 385 cwt., Nesserwanjee Jehangirjee, 50 bales do., 175 cwt., Husraz Visram; 60 bales cotton, 210 cwt., Jeatha Punjoo.

Eliza Beacke—555 bundles gall, 277½ cwt., Bhanjee Jewraz.

Erica—500 bundles coiryarn, 94½ cwt., Kessowdass Goculdass; 50 bales cotton, 175 cwt., Khinjee Visram & Co.

Lutana—300 bales cotton, 1050 cwt., Dhunmay Poonjabhoy; 100 bales linseed, 662½ cwt., Khinjee Visram and Co.; 4 cases blackwood furniture, Comber, Son and Co.

Sardinia—40 bales coiryarn, 100 cwt., Merwanjee Nesserwanjee; 110 bales cotton, 385 cwt., Rowjee Goculdass.

Clydesdale—1000 bundles linseed, 500 cwt., Malljee Sewjee.

Golden Dream—4 bales cotton, 14 cwt., Dyall Virjee; 600 bales hemp, 200 cwt., H. Rogers and Co.; loose coiryarn, 70 cwt., Muncjee Ramjee.

Eagle—723 bags linseed, 1084½ cwt., Davedass Sewcum.

Mogul—100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Rowjee Goculdass; 20 bales wool, 60 cwt., Kessowdass Goculdass.

Dorothy—50 bales cotton, 150 cwt., Hurrichund Wittoba.

Golden Empire—200 bales cotton 700 cwt., Mungesh Pandoorung.

Neptune Car—500 bundles linseed, 250 cwt., Malljee Sewjee.

Royal Alfred—125 bales cotton, 436½ cwt., Buttonsy Velljee; 65 bales cotton, 87½ cwt., Buttonsy Megjee and Co.; 125 bales cotton, 437½ cwt., Luckmechund Nursedass Sons.

Queen of Australia—500 bales cotton, 1750 cwt., Vusundjee Goculdass.

Ellen Bates—45 bales cotton, 157½ cwt., Mooljee Sewjee.

Tallula—100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Velljee Narronjee and Co.

City of Delhi—5 bales cotton, 17½ cwt., S. Burstall & Co.

War Cloud—200 casks jingelly oil, 1000 cwt., Sewmoorty Ambrose.

Coromandel—200 bales cotton, 700 cwt., Gunness Venayeck; 80 bales cotton, 280 cwt., Bharmull Sewjee; 55 bales cotton, 192 cwt., Bhugwandass Hurrunchund.

Silent Dunard—105 bales cotton, 367½ cwt., Malljee Sewjee; 8 bales hemp, 28 cwt., Goculdass Cullianjee; 300 bales cotton, 1050 cwt., E. and H. Sapoorjee and Co.; 100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Velljee Narronjee and Co.; 200 bales cotton, 700 cwt., Goculdass Lilladhur.

Mercia—72 bales cotton, 252 cwt., Runchore Dhurumsey.

Thomas Seddon—200 bales cotton, 700 cwt., Luckmedass Hunsraz.

Havre.

Alaya—86 bales cotton, 301 cwt., Sanjee Hemraz and Co.

Cid—350 packages coffee, 375-2-24 lbs., Morarjee Poonja: 35 bags coffee, 07½ cwt., Rustomjee Sapoorjee.

Galle.

Orissa—1 case silverware, P. and O. S. N. Company.

BROKERS' LOAN, DISCOUNT AND BANKING COMPANY, (LIMITED.)—NOTICE

is hereby given, that the Bank is opened for the transaction of local banking business.

LOANS AND DISCOUNTS.

The Bank discounts Government and Private Bills and Hoondies, and grants loans on the Security of Government Paper, Goods, &c.

DEPOSITS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on current deposits when not less than Rs. 500, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000, unless as may be specially arranged.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stocks, and other Securities ½ per cent., on the amount realized on invested.

On interest or dividend ½ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, the interest or dividends thereon being credited to account.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ½ per cent. commission charged.

ARDASEER BOMANJEE, Manager.

Bombay, 26th September 1863.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—

Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 20th July 1851. PAID-UP CAPITAL.—Francs 40,000,000 (£1,600000,) RESERVE FUND.—Francs 8,940,168 (£357,606.)

Head Office.—14, *Rue Bergere Paris.* Agencies at Bombay Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon (Reunion), and Saigon.

London Bankers.

UNION BANK OF LONDON; MESSRS C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Offices—2, *Military Square.*

This Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credi and purchases or collects Bills on the abovementioned places, as also on the principal Towns of Continental Europe, on Madras, Pondicherry, Kurrachee, Ceylon, Mauritius, Singapore, Sydney and Melbourne.

EXCHANGE.

Drafts granted as follows:

On London 6 months' sight.....2s. 0¼d. per Rupee.
3 Do. Do.....2s. 0¼d. "
On Demand.....1s. 11¼d. "
On France 6 months' sight...frs. 2-60 cts. "
3 Do. Do....., 2-54 " "
On Demand.....2-49 " "

DEPOSITS.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits when not less than Rs. 1,000, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000, for fixed periods as may be specially arranged.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business, &c., may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.

T. R. R. DAVISON, Acting Manager.

Bombay, 21st January 1863.

BANK OF INDIA.—CAPITAL SIXTY LACS OF RUPEES IN 40,000 SHARES OF RS. 150 EACH.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

Board of Directors.

HON. ARTHUR J. LEWIS, Advocate General, Chairman.
WILLIAM COOPER, ESQ., (Messrs. Fulcher, Cooper & Co.)
H. FORMAN, ESQ., (Messrs Leckie & Co.)
MERWANJEE NUSSERWANJEE BHOWNUGGUR, ESQ.
KESSOWJEE NAIK MOOLJEE, ESQ.
GHELLABHOY PUDDUMSEY, ESQ.
ALLADINBHOY HUBIBHOY, ESQ.
CASSUMBHOY DHURUMSEY, ESQ.
PEERBHOY CASSUMBHOY, ESQ.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank at the following rates:—

At 6 months' sight..... 2s. 0¼d. per Rupee.
4 do. ..... 2s. 0¼d. do.
3 do. ..... 2s. 0¾d. do.
2 do. ..... 2s. 1d. do.
1 do. ..... 2s. 0¼d. do.
On demand ..... 1s. 11¼d. do.

DEPOSITS.

Interest will be allowed as follows:

On Current Accounts..... 2 per cent.
Deposits for 3 months certain ... 3 "
" 6 " ... 5 "
" 12 " ... 6 "

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Bank furnishes Cheque and Pass Books, and it is particularly requested that Constituents will refrain from making entries in their Pass Books, drawing on any but the forms supplied.

Cheques on which any alterations or erasures have been made cannot be paid.

The Bank collects Bills, Cheques, &c. payable in Bombay but, in case of returned Bills, does not take the Notarial step unless instructed.

All Accounts balanced half-yearly, *viz.*, on 30th June and 31st December.

ADVANCES.

The Bank grants loans against Government Securities, &c., and discounts Government and approved Private Bills and Hoondies.

COMMISSION.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities, Bank or other Shares ¼ per cent.

Government or other Securities received for safe custody, and Interest or Dividends thereon drawn free of charge.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent.

Orders and Hoondies should be made payable, and all letters addressed, "To the Manager Bank of India," Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

R. D. PEEBLES, Manager.

Bombay, 20th January 1864.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.—

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY. CAPITAL ONE MILLION STERLING. PAID-UP CAPITAL SIX HUNDRED THOUSAND. RESERVE ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND.

OFFICES IN INDIA.

Calcutta, Madras, Sholapore, Surat, Ahmedabad, and Indore.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent. per annum.

On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. " 6 " " 5 " "
Do. " 12 " " 6 " "

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight 2s. 0¼d. per Rupee.
Do. at 4 do. 2s. 0¾d. do.
Do. at 3 do. 2s. 0¾d. do.
Do. at 2 do. 2s. 0¾d. do.
Do. at 1 do. 2s. 1d. do.
Do. on Demand do. 1s. 11¾d. do.
Scotland and Ireland. do. 1s. 11¾d. do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £5 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities ¼ per cent. on the amount realized or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereof being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills at par without charge.

On Interest or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. Commission.

Hours of business 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.; Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M. EDWIN HEYCOCK, Manager.

Bombay, 25th January 1864.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA AND JAPAN, (LIMITED.)—CAPITAL ONE MILLION STERLING, IN 10,000 SHARES OF £100 EACH.

Head Office—16, Cornhill, London.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

JAMES NUGENT DANIELL, Esq, *Chairman.*
RICHARD SPOONER, Esq., (late Commissioner of Customs, Bombay.) *Deputy-Chairman.*
WILLIAM FREDERIC BARING, ESQ.
THOMAS COTTERELL, Esq.
J. HENRY REYNELL DE CASTRO, ESQ.
PHILIP SHORE FLETCHER, Esq.
WILLIAM HARRISON, Esq.
DEANE J. HOARE, Esq.
HENRY YOUNG, Esq., (late Chief Secretary to the Government, Bombay.)

Bankers.

LONDON.....The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank of Liverpool, (Limited,) 5, Lothbury.
LIVERPOOL.....The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool, (Limited.) "The Albany."
SCOTLAND.....The National Bank of Scotland.
IRELAND.....The National Bank.

The Bombay Branch has been opened for business in the premises lately occupied by the Bank of Bombay.

The Manager grants drafts at the following rates of Exchange:—

On London or Liverpool at 6 months' sight 2s. 0¼d. per Rup.
" " " " 4 do. 2s. 0¾d. do.
" " " " 3 do. 2s. 0¾d. do.
" " " " 2 do. 2s. 0¾d. do.
" " " " 1 do. 2s. 1d. do.
On demand ..... 2s. 0¾d. do.
On Scotland..... } On demand.. 2s. 0¼d. do.
On Ireland..... }
Circular Notes payable in Egypt and the principal towns on the Continent of Europe..... Is. 11¾d. do.

Drafts on *the Bank of England*, on *Scotland* or *Ireland* re-issued payable, *are drawn free.*

To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manager will, whenever so desired, forward a letter of exchange direct on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a Bill is required in favor of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*

The Bank is prepared to negociate drafts payable in London or Liverpool, and will also purchase or grant Bills payable in Calcutta.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balance exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and one per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal 6 per ct. per an.
do. 9 do. do. 5½ do. do.
do. 6 do. do. 5 do. do.
do. 4 do. do. 4½ do. do.
do. 3 do. do. 4 do. do.

Notice of withdrawal may be given either when the money is deposited or at any future time. If the deposit be taken in the Bank's draft on Europe, the notice of withdrawal will generally be dispensed with.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of Fixed Deposits, on giving one month's notice.

Hours of business 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.; Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M. EDWIN HEYCOCK, Manager.

Bombay, 25th January 1864.

THE ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.—*Incorporated, with unlimited liability under the Act of the Legislative Council of India No. XIX. of 1857.*—CAPITAL SIXTY LAKHS OF RUPEES IN 30,0000 SHARES OF RS. 200 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

Board of Directors.

ANDREW GRANT, Esquire, Chairman.
T. F. GRAY, Esq.
W. F. STEARNS, Esq.
DINSHAW MANOCKJEE, Esq.
BYRAMJEE HORMUSJEE, CAMA, Esq.
KARSONDAS MADHAVADAS, Esq.

Auditors.

RICHARD LATHAM, Esq.; JAMES BEVIS, ESQ.

London Bankers.

THE LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.

EXCHANGE.

Drafts on London at 6 months' sight at 2s. 1¼d. per Rupee.
" 4 do. 2s. 1¾d. "
" 3 do. 2s. 1¾d. "
" 2 do. 2s. 1 d. "
" 1 do. 2s. 0¾d. "
On demand ..... 2s. 0¾d. "

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Ahmedabad and Surat.

LOANS AND DISCOUNTS.

The Bank discounts Government and Private Bills and Hoondies, and grants Loans on the Security of Government Paper, Goods, &c

CASH CREDITS.

Cash Credits, limited in each case to Rs. 20,000 granted for one year certain, on the security of the borrower, and two approved personal sureties.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances not exceeding one lac, or 3 per cent. per annum if interest is paid on the lowest balance at credit of the account for each month; in the latter case interest will be allowed on any sum not exceeding two lacs.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 1 month's notice 3 per cent. per annum.

Do.	3	do.	4	do. do.
Do.	6	do.	5	do. do.
Do.	12	do.	6	do. do.

J. GORDON, Manager.

Bombay, 3rd December 1863.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, (LIMITED.)—*Incorporated by Royal Charter.*—ESTABLISHED IN INDIA, 1833.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)
RESERVED FUND, £192,658 17s. 8d. (Rs. 19,26,588 13as. 4p.)
Head Office.....LONDON. | Branch Office.....EDINBURGH.
BRANCHES IN INDIA—CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, AND KURRACHEE.—BRANCHES IN CHINA—SHANGHAE AND HONG-KONG.—BRANCH IN NEW SOUTH WALES—SYDNEY.

The Bombay Manager grants drafts on London, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe.

The following are the current rates of Exchange:—

On London at 6 months' sight..... 2s. 0¼d. per Rupee.
" 4 do. ..... 2s. 0¾d. do.
" 3 do. ..... 2s. 0¾d. do.
" 2 do. ..... 2s. 0¾d. do.
" 1 do. ..... 2s. 1d. do.
" On Demand ..... 1s. 11¾d. do.
Circular Notes ..... 1s. 11¾d. do.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000, 2 per cent. per annum.

2. On Fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.

3. On Fixed De